The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5882. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

An Important Engagement Promised Within Three Days.

The Prussian Army on the River Saar 400,000 Strong.

Napoleon Leaves St. Cloud and Joins His Army at Metz.

Reported Secret Mission of Prince Napoleon to Denmark.

Bismarck Confirms the Authenticity of the Secret Treaty.

Benedetti's Autograph on Exhibition at the Prussian War Office.

Rumored Conditional Alliance Between France and Italy.

The Danubian Principalities Ripe for a Revolt.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

A Battle to Take Place Within Three Days—The Opposing Forces—French Report of the Position—Anticipated Trouble in Turkey.

LONDON, July 28—Midnight.—Everything indicates that an important engagement must take place within three days. The Prussians are concentrating between Treves and Merzig, on the River Saar. They have 400,000 men, and rather too much cavalry—more than they can find forage for. The opposing force of the French numbers about 300,000.

PARIS, July 28.—Reports from the southern border of Baden state that no Prussian troops are to be seen along the Rhine from Basle to Constance. A small corps of infantry is posted near Rheinfellen. The troops of Wurtemberg are moving toward the fortress of Rastadt.

LONDON, July 28—6 P. M.—Great excitement has been caused in the Danubian Principalities by the breaking out of the war. The people are preparing to make use of the opportunity to obtain their independence. Turkey is consequently arming to prevent a revolt.

BERLIN, July 28.—The French employ American agents to buy arms at Liège, under the pretense that they are intended for the United States.

Napoleon Starts for the Front—Scenes at the Railway Station—The Empress—Confidence of the Emperor in the Garde Nationale.

PARIS, July 28.—The Emperor left St. Cloud today by special train for the army. He was accompanied by Prince NAPOLEON. The Empress parted with them at the railway station. She was deeply moved, and as soon as the train had disappeared returned to the palace. The Spanish Ambassador had an interview with the Emperor and Empress just before the departure of Ais Majesty, and the *Moniteur du Soir* remarks the extreme friendliness of their conversation. The Ambassador says that the Emperor appeared to be quite well. As the crowd gathered around the Imperial car, the Emperor bowed pleasantly to all, saying, "*A' bientôt.*" The representatives of foreign Powers at Paris have transmitted to their respective Governments notice of the Emperor's departure. The Empress, attended by the ladies of the Court, proceeded to the Chapel of Notre Dame des Victoires, and placed there a votive lamp, similar to the one she placed in the same chapel at the beginning of the Italian war. The *Journal Officiel* this morning publishes the following letter from the Emperor, dated July 26, to the Commander-in-Chief of the Garde Nationale of Paris:

> "DEAR GENERAL: I beg you to express on my part to the Garde Nationale of Paris, how much I count on its patriotism and devotion. At the moment when I am about to set out for the army I have to testify to it the confidence which I repose in its will and ability to maintain order in Paris, and to contribute to the security of the Regency of the Empress. It is becoming to say that each one, according to the measure of his ability, shall add to the safety of the country."

PARIS, July 28—Evening.—It is asserted in some quarters here that Prince NAPOLEON is going secretly to Copenhagen.

Napoleon Arrives at Metz—The Imperial Head-quarters Established—Important Capture of Prussian Prisoners.

PARIS, July 28—Midnight.—The Emperor arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Metz, where the Imperial head-quarters are established. A proclamation to the army will be issued to-morrow. The *Moniteur* reports that three important prisoners have been taken at Metz. Two were officers of the Baden army, and have been released on parole. The other was captured while attempting to cut the telegraph wires. The Baden officers have been treated with great courtesy by Gen. LEBOEUF, and will be sent to Paris.

Indications of Immediate Action—Prayers Invoked for Napoleon—The American Legion—Exclusion of Foreign Officers from the French Lines.

PARIS, July 28.—The *Moniteur du Soir* says the movements and concentration of French troops point to an immediate and decisive action. Prime Minister OLLIVIER invokes the prayers of the French clergy for the safety of the Emperor and the young Prince. The *Patrie* today publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior, announcing to the Prefects of the various Departments that the Emperor desires that the funds usually appropriated for public rejoicings at the fête on the 15th of August, may this year be given to the army. The American Legion, now forming in this city, is to have a French commander, nominated by the Government. The Empress has sent a congratulatory address to the sailors of the Baltic fleet. It having been reported here that several American officers desire to follow the French Army in the campaigns against Prussia, for the purpose of making observations for the use of the American Government, petitions were lately filed with the Government for the necessary permission. The request was declined—the highest military authority of the Empire reporting that no foreign officer, however high his rank, would be permitted near the French Army.

Continued Discussion of the Secret Treaty—Benedetti's Autograph on Exhibition in Berlin—The Treaty in Prussia's Keeping.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Times* continues its comments this morning on the secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia. After carefully weighing the evidence, the *Times* thinks the authenticity of the treaty is fully established. "It is clear that both parties are involved in a conspiracy, touching which they should now make a clean breast." The Prussian Government announces that Count BENEDETTI's autograph in the secret treaty, lately made public in England, is visible to all callers at the Foreign Office. A formal communication from the North German Confederation is expected, demonstrating the authenticity of the treaty and reciting other similar overtures from the French Emperor.

BRUSSELS, July 28.—The *Independance Belge*, of this city, today publishes a letter from its Berlin correspondent, which throws some new light on the secret treaty proposed to Prussia by France. The correspondent says he has seen the original draft of the treaty in the archives of the War Office at Berlin, and certifies to the accuracy of the copy recently printed by the London *Times*. France has repeatedly demanded this document from the Prussian Government, through her representative at Berlin, the Count BENEDETTI, but in all cases has been refused, and, now that she is satisfied its recovery is impossible, assumes a hostile attitude toward Prussia.

Bismarck Confirms the Truth of the Secret Treaty—France Tempting Prussia at the Expense of Belgium—Other Propositions of a Similar Nature.

LONDON, July 28.—Count VON BISMARCK, in a dispatch to the North German Ambassador to England, confirms the authenticity of the secret treaty published in the London *Times*. He says that since 1866 France has incessantly tempted Prussia with offers of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Belgium and South Germany. He is confident France will not obtain any enlargement of territory even by fighting for it; and says that if the disclosure made by the *Times* had been withheld, France, though fully armed, would have repeated her offer of peace at the cost of the extinction of the Kingdom of Belgium.

BERLIN, July 28.—Count BENEDETTI's draft of the secret treaty between France and Prussia is not the only document of that kind which exists. NAPOLEON at one time opened similar negotiations, presenting his views with regard to Switzerland, and intimating that he did not know where France ended and Italy began. Papers proving this statement, it is understood, will soon be produced.

The War Discussed in the British Parliament—England to be Strictly Neutral—War Dispatches Received in London.

LONDON, July 28.—The floor, galleries and lobbies of the House of Lords were crowded tonight, with Peers, privileged visitors and other spectators, anxious to hear the statement of the Government's position in the present war. Earl GRANVILLE said the Government was embarrassed by the explosive material lying all around it, with matches ready lighted, the efforts to extinguish which had been useless, though Lord LYONS had been able to hold back the declaration of war five days. The incident at Ems, between Count BENEDETTI and the King of Prussia, was remarkable, but no insult was intended. All observance of the Paris protocol, which provides for the settlement of disputes by mediation, was repudiated by both parties. In the presence of this war England had but one duty, and that was to observe a strict neutrality. The Earl of MALMESBURY and Earl RUSSELL approved of the attitude and action of the Government. The war was wholly needless and inexcusable. Parliament would certainly sustain the Government in its policy of neutrality, and await an opportunity for intervention. The Belgian camp at Beverloo has broken up, and the troops have been distributed among the frontier fortresses. All work on the fortifications is rapidly hurried forward to completion. ABDEL KADER has volunteered to serve in the French Army. Yesterday was observed quite generally as a day of fasting and prayer at Bremen and Hamburg. Business was, therefore, nearly suspended.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—All war demonstrations, either in favor of Germany or France, have been forbidden here.

In the House of Commons tonight the Government was asked if any orders prohibiting the exportation of coal had gone out. The Attorney-General replied that no such order had been issued, and added that it would be impossible to legally seize and detain coal, unless on a vessel in the service of a belligerent. Mr. CARDWELL, War Secretary, declined to make any statement of the views of the Government about placing the army on a war footing. The Attorney-General begged members to cease putting questions of international law, and protested against being expected at the present time to answer questions often of so much delicacy and moment. After the transaction of some routine business, the House adjourned.

The Neutrality Question—Denmark—Reported Contingent Treaty with Italy—Russia—Prussia Complains of England—Spain.

PARIS, July 28.—The French Government has received official notification of the declaration of neutrality of Denmark. The *Gaulois* publishes a report today that a conditional alliance has been concluded between France and Italy, and that the new treaty stipulates that in case of certain eventualities France is to pay Italy 60,000,000 francs, and leave her free to make Rome the capital of the Kingdom. Advices from Rome represent that the Pope accepts as inevitable the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. The *Journal Officiel*, of this morning, contains correspondence from St. Petersburg, in which it is said that Russia does not sympathize with Prussia. Prussia wishes to make a Prussian lake of the Baltic, and attacks the independence of Denmark and that of half of Germany. The correspondence says, further, that the Czar treats the French Ambassador here with much distinction.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the people of that city are furious because Prussia intercepts French and English journals. The *Times* in its general article on the situation fears that Denmark's good understanding with France is due only to her hatred of Prussia. Prussia complains of England furnishing arms and coals to France.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Russian force in Poland has been increased to $200,000 men, including the Imperial regiments of the Guard.

MADRID, July 28.—The indignation at the Duke DE GRAMMONT's aspersion of the Cortes is unabated, and tends to avert the sympathies of many from France.

Prospect of a Peaceful Solution—France Apprehensive of a Coalition Against Her.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Daily News* correspondent at Paris, Wednesday, writes: "There are still some hopes of peace. Negotiations of some sort are proceeding actively. Lord LYONS is constantly with Duke DE GRAMMONT. The Emperor is reported hesitating, fearing a coalition against him. The European Cabinets are under a strong impression that peace is possible."

The Shipping Interest—French Cruisers at Work—Prussia's Liberal Policy—Arrival of German Steamers at Southampton.

LONDON, July 28.—A French cruiser is off the Isle of Wight, and is said to be boarding all merchantmen. The war premium on French bottoms is one-half per cent. The *Shipping Gazette* censures the attempt of Prussia to interfere with the coal-trade in the Baltic, and has reason to expect that her next move will be to pronounce coals contraband of war. Old blockade-runners are being sold for service in the Baltic. The steamer *Darien* has changed hands, and her name has been altered to *Gorrina*.

PARIS, July 28.—Only the reserve steamers of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique have been taken by the Government.

BERLIN, July 28.—Prussia, accepting the Paris declaration, also exempts from seizure the enemy's merchantmen not carrying contraband of war.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 28.—The North German Lloyd steamer *Bremen*, from New-York 14th, arrived at this port in safety at 6 o'clock this morning.

The North German steamer *Baltimore*, from Baltimore July 13, arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The French Republicans of San Francisco Neutral.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The French Republicans of this city have subscribed $1,000, to be divided equally between the wounded of the French and the Prussians.

Activity at the Boston Navy-Yard—Vessels Fitting for Sea.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—The following vessels are being fitted for service at the Charlestown navy-yard: *Connecticut, Miantonomoh, Niagara, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Shawnee, Sabine, Shenandoah, Ticonderoga, Virginia, Wabash* and *Worcester*.

Paul Schoeppe Volunteers for Prussia—Letter to Gov. Geary.

HARRISBURG, July 28.—Gov. GEARY yesterday received a letter from PAUL SCHOEPPE, dated from Carlisle Prison, appealing to the Governor for release, in order that he may volunteer in the Prussian Army, to teach the tyrant NAPOLEON a lesson. He still protests his innocence.

LOCAL REPORTS.

Gen. Franz Sigel on the European War.

Wednesday one of the TIMES reporters called upon Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, and received the following views from him on the European war.

The General stated that he would like to go to Germany, and to be with the German Army as agent of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City and country. But if going there, he would go as an American citizen, not desiring to give up his American citizenship and to enter foreign military service. He believed that the war would not last very long, and that it would be concluded either by next Winter or early in the Spring. As reasons for this opinion he said that the war would absorb too many men and too much means for two European nations like those engaged in it, with their heavy burdens of public debts, with which especially France was saddled, to stand it any longer. This opinion would prove the more correct, because in the present war both nations would nearly give up all ordinary industries and be engaged only in making and preparing tools and supplies of war. In Europe armies were easily concentrated on account of the means for transportation. In time of war it was the aim there to bring concentrated armies close together at once for fighting. In the present war no experiments would be made, but all known great principles of strategy would be brought to bear against each other by both belligerents at once, and in the main only decisive battles would be fought. These battles would be fought on the Rhine. The war would doubtless be very bloody, and a decisive battle might cost either side from 40,000 to 50,000 men. As to the relative superiority of the Chassepot or needle-gun, the General stated that the former had a more simple mechanism and would be fired four times, while the latter was fired only three times, but the latter would shoot further, and could be kept more easily in order. It could not be said which of the two arms was the superior. While Germany (the German part of Austria excluded) and France were about equal in their populations, (each numbering about 38,000,000 inhabitants) the number of men able to bear arms was in Germany larger than in France. While the French Garde Mobile was a new institution, established by a law dated Feb. 1, 1868, the Prussian Landwehr was an institution established about 1810, and so well organized that within twenty-four hours its battalions could be rallied. Both the Landwehr and the Garde Mobile were those bodies of troops which did belong neither to the regular army nor to the reserved army any more, but had in these two branches served before. If NAPOLEON should lose the first great battle, there would doubtless be a political change in France, where, by the way, Paris was everything and the provinces were only dependencies of that capital, while if Prussia lost it, nothing of the kind would occur in Germany, and the war would be continued. The enthusiasm of the French people for the present war was rather artificial, while that of the German people was a natural one, and would, therefore, also last longer. The war would be won by that one of the belligerent parties that could in the shortest time rally the largest number of troops and would show the greatest gallantry and skill. Thus the war would be decided. If the Germans should win they could more easily go into the interior of France toward Paris than the French could go, if victorious, into the interior of Germany toward Berlin. The reason for this was that in France in that direction the course of the rivers flowing from east to west and the lines of operation were alike, while in Germany the rivers, with the exception of the Moselle, flowing from south to north, were natural barriers for defense, instancing the Rhine, Weser and Elbe. Because the decisive battles of the war would take place on the Rhine, and there the main armies of both belligerents would be concentrated, the operations of the French fleet on the shores of North Germany would have no decisive influence, least of all if the French were beaten on the Rhine. The North German fleet was much smaller than the French, yet it numbered, also, several large and good men-of-war. It was stated that the French intended to use gun-boats on the Rhine and Moselle Rivers. If they did so, they would not use them with the same effect as gun-boats had been used during our civil war on the Mississippi. The reason for this was that those German rivers were not so wide as the great American rivers, and that the Prussians would be well prepared to fight those gun-boats with their excellent steel guns. As to the Germans in this country who intended to go back to Germany in order to join the German army, the General knew no particulars. He stated that those who were naturalized citizens and intended to do so, had to re-emigrate to Germany.

In a letter to a friend, which we are permitted to publish, the General gives the following views on the probable result of the war:

"If France is victorious in the struggle, she will have made one great step forward in the conquest of England. She will be able at some auspicious moment to surprise and beat the English before any other nation will have time to interfere. France will then realize the Napoleonic idea of a great centralized Empire of Western Europe, and substitute that Empire to the proposed constitutional or republican confederation of the 'United States of Western Europe.' If, on the other hand, Prussia, that is, Germany, comes out victorious, such a centralized Empire will not be possible, or at least, probable, because it would be against the Germanic and American idea of self-government, as represented in Switzerland, the Free Cities, the North German Confederation, and the United States of America. Germany will be united, but will preserve political life in all her parts, and will never be cut up in unnatural fractions, like they are presented by the Departments in France."

Appeal of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City have published the following appeal to the Germans of this country:

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of New-York is of the opinion that the furtherance of the cause of Germany by the whole German element of the United States ought to be managed, and can be managed, on a concerted plan. If the German Patriotic Aid Societies of the several States would unite in State organizations, under common administrations, certainly means and ways would be found to establish a union of all thus organized State aid societies. It seems to be rather superfluous to show the far-reaching consequences which would follow such a united action of the 4,000,000 Germans of America. The consciousness of working in firmly-closed ranks after one plan for the realization of the same ends, would not only invite each individual to a more energetic and persevering activity, but would also make in Germany and France, in opposite directions, a far greater and far more lasting impression than if the Germans of every place, or even of every State, act without connection with the other organizations. And a not less deep and lasting impression would be made upon the Americans by a planned co-operation of all already organized or organizing aid societies. Their sympathy is ours already in such a degree that only a comparatively small impulse is yet required in order to enhance it to such a degree as to cause it to show itself not only by words, but also by deeds, and to throw a really important moral weight in favor of Germany in the wavering scale of war. For these reasons the Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of New-York proposes to hold a convention of delegates at Chicago, Aug. 18, in order to draw the plan for a united organization in the sense indicated. Meanwhile, doubtless, in many of the States the organizations would have so far advanced that the delegates, without too great a delay, could have a vote taken on the concerted scheme in their respective States, as is required by the organization established in each of the several States. Because it is of the utmost importance to act rapidly, the Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of New-York has resolved not to wait for the finishing of the organizations of the several States, but to appeal to the already-organized societies, asking that each send one representative to the Convention of delegates. Because not binding resolutions, but only the adoption of a plan is intended, the Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society entertains the firm hope that this proceeding will create neither ill-feeling nor experience misconstruction. Extraordinary events require extraordinary measures. All aid societies are requested to deliberate this proposition as early as possible, and in case of adoption, to give notice to the Secretary of the German Patriotic Aid Society, No. 160 Fulton-street, corner of Broadway, New-York City.

For the Executive Committee.

A. J. SCHEM,
Dr. H. VON HOLST.
O. OTTENDORFER,
ED. SALOMON,
F. SIGEL.

Scandinavian War-Meeting.

The Scandinavians of this City held a well-attended meeting at No. 5 Clinton-place last evening, Mr. KNUT FORSBERG presiding. Several addresses were made, setting forth that philanthropy required that we should show charity to the victims of the present European war, on both sides. It was resolved to appeal to the Americans in this City to make, together with the Scandinavians, contributions for aiding the sufferers and to send the money raised to Europe, to the International Society for Wounded in the Field. Messrs. KNUT FORSBERG, ALFRED W. CARLSEN, CHRISTIAN SEVERTZEN, EDWARD OLSON, FREDERICK SALMSON, WILLIAM MEURLING and GUN. GABRIELSON were appointed a Committee to prepare an appeal, and to publish it, and the meeting then adjourned.

French Patriotic Aid Society.

The French Committee of this City appointed to receive subscriptions for the aid of wounded French soldiers, and of the widows and orphans of French soldiers during the present European war, is composed as follows: Messrs. P. A. Gerdy, President; Aug. D'Cuville, Vice-President; A. Vatable, Treasurer; Leon Meunier, Secretary; Chas. Lasalle, Geo. Marchand, Arthur Gentil, A. Salmon, E. Parisot, V. Fortwengler, Dr. G. Mourraille, Dr. Lalanne, P. C. Duchschols, P. Provôt, J. Blum, J. Reynal, L. Coudert, St. Gaudens, Thirbault, J. Krauss. Subscription lists, signed by the President and Secretary of the Committee, have been distributed among the several members of the Committee.

STATEMENTS BY MAIL.

French Anxiety Regarding Wurtemburg—Early Solicitude as to the Attitude of that State Toward France in the Case of War.

From the Berlin Correspondent of the London Times, July 13.

Fully to understand the attitude of France in the eventful week we have just passed through, we must glance at an important document published in today's *National Zeitung*. Several months ago, that journal tells us, the following searching questions were addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Imperial Envoy at Stuttgart:

1. What was the state of parties previous to the war of 1866?
2. What changes in the division of parties have been caused by the war of 1866?
3. What is the relative strength of the Democratic party? What of the Catholic party, the Conservative party, and the Prussian or Unity party?
4. What means are employed by the various parties to promote their objects? What are their journals, their leaders and their most important members?
5. Which party is the most popular and has the greatest chance of success?
6. What opinions are entertained by the different classes of society?
7. Is the dynasty popular? Has it a party? Would any particular exertions be made to defend it?
8. Which have been the principal political events in Wurtemberg since the war?
9. Which are the principal laws enacted since that period?
10. What has been the relative position of parties since the war in the First Chamber? What in the Second?
11. What impression has been produced in the country by the new laws enacted in consequence of the military and financial connection of Wurtemberg with the North German Confederacy, viz., the Army bill, the introduction of the impost upon tobacco and salt, and the new Government loan?
12. Is the new distribution of the franchise in favor? Is universal suffrage liked?
13. What influence on the future of the country, can universal suffrage be expected to exercise?
14. Are people satisfied with the reorganization of the army? And has it been successful?
15. How is Wurtemburg situated respecting its commerce and industry?
16. What influence have recent events had upon its commerce and industry?
17. Has prosperity increased since 1866?
18. What is the amount of the Wurtemburg imports? What of the exports?
19. Have the events of 1866 had any permanent reaction on the state of the money market?
20. The creation of the Customs' Parliament being the most important event in the last few years, what is thought of it? What is anticipated concerning its future?
21. Why have the Prussian party been defeated in the late elections to the Customs' Parliament?
22. What prevented the establishment of a South German Confederacy?
23. What are the reasons of the jealousy which keeps the South German States separate?
24. Are there any pecuniary interests opposed to the formation of a South German Confederacy?
25. Are the interests of the South bound up with those of the North? Would it be possible to separate the two?
26. Are there no ties of common interest binding the Southern States to Austria?
27. Would it not be possible to create a flourishing commerce between Southern Germany and the Adriatic, and make it a connecting link between the Levant and Western Europe?
28. What is Prussia's policy toward the Southern States?
29. Has Prussia abandoned the thought of German unity?
30. How is it that Austria does not seek to regain her former influence over Southern Germany?
31. What are the present politics of the Wurtemberg Government? What are its relations to the various political parties in the country? What attitude does it maintain toward Austria and Prussia?
32. Does the Wurtemberg Government regret the offensive and defensive alliance binding it to Prussia?
33. In the event of war, would the Wurtemberg Government side with Prussia?
34. In the event of war with Prussia, would France find any allies in Southern Germany?
35. How is the Wurtemberg Army disposed?
36. Why does the Wurtemberg Government Prussianize (*prussianiser*) the organization of its army?
37. Does the Wurtemberg Government intend to join the North German Confederacy?
38. What are the political opinions and tendencies of the leading members of the Wurtemberg Cabinet?
39. What influence has Queen OLGA on the politics of the Kingdom?
40. Does Russia support Wurtemberg?
41. Will the present state of things last? And what may one expect in the future?

The above document, which is authentic, proves one thing, and renders another highly probable. It makes it certain that the French Government were considering the chances of war for some months past, and it renders it likely that the Prussian Government had a shrewd suspicion of what was afloat, and perhaps did not object to secure a possible ally in Spain. Both these inferences tend to explain the anger with which the news of the Hohenzollern nomination was received at Paris. For a Government meditating hostilities on its eastern frontiers, it must, indeed, have been exceedingly unpalatable to have the prospect of a neighbor whose feelings, if not his battalions, would be with their enemy. Of the Powers not immediately concerned, the conduct of Austria only during the recent crisis was of a marked character. While official France called the Prussian dynasty names, official Austria made rapid preparations to establish a permanent camp in the neighborhood of the Prussian frontier. During a war between France and Prussia, the latter, in the present state of her relations to Austria, would be obliged to watch the newly-formed camp. If this did not lead to a direct quarrel, it would at any rate have the effect of keeping a large Prussian force occupied, and away from the main body fighting the French. Russia, in the last few days has kept studiously aloof. Her inspired papers, too, have had but little to say upon the question of the day, though what they did say was hostile to Prussia. It was the St. Petersburg *Golos* which set the story afloat of the King of Belgium having concocted the Hohenzollern nomination—that story which was so eagerly caught at in Paris—and alleged in proof that Belgium had forfeited its right of neutrality. Yesterday, when things had reached their climax, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF came to Berlin from some German watering-place. He found Count BISMARCK just arrived from his estate, but what occurred between them has not been permitted to transpire. The matter being apparently settled immediately on his arrival here, the Count did not proceed to Ems, but remains in Berlin, and, if all is well, will shortly return to the country.

WASHINGTON.

Frauds on the Revenue—Tobacco Stamp Swindles in North Carolina—Collection of the Income Tax—A Revenue Decree by Mexico—Sinking and Special Fund Bonds to be Destroyed—Restrictions on the Disbursement of Appropriations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Attempts at evading the payment of the internal tax upon tobacco, snuff and cigars have been growing more frequent of late. The greatest amount of the frauds discovered are in North Carolina, where unusual facilities exist for the distribution of unstamped or fraudulent packages through the Southern States. The most difficult of detection of these frauds is practiced by peddlers, who deliver packages containing a genuine stamp to country dealers, and carry back to be refilled those which have been emptied. A plan has been devised which will enable revenue officers to determine with almost absolute certainty whether packages bear genuine or fraudulent stamps or marks. A circular has been issued requiring Collectors to report the names of all manufacturers of snuff, tobacco, or cigars in their districts, the numbers by which their manufactories are designated, the productive capacity, the amount of their penal bonds, &c., &c. This information will be published in pamphlet form for the use of the officers of the department. As packages bearing counterfeit stamps are always marked with the name and number of some fictitious manufacturer, this information will enable revenue officers to detect fraudulent packages at a glance.

COLLECTION OF THE INCOME TAX.

Statements to the effect that the cost of collecting the income tax will be nearly equal to the whole tax collected having been extensively circulated, some pains have been taken to ascertain the facts. It appears that the whole cost of collecting the entire internal revenue tax, including the income tax, of course, will fall short of $7,000,000, and that the collection of the income tax for the year 1870, will add but little to the cost of collecting the internal revenue taxes assessed upon other objects of taxation. It will, it is true, add something to the fees of the Collectors, and a few days' labor and pay to those Deputy Assessors who reside in the wealthy districts, from which this revenue is derived, and that is all. The additional cost to that which would have been paid Assessors and Collectors had there been no such tax assessed, will not exceed two per cent., or $200,000 in all.

CORN AND FLOUR DUTY IN MEXICO.

An official copy has been received at the Department of State of a decree issued by the Mexican Government, permitting the free importation of corn into the port of Campeachy, and also conceding the importation, free of duty, of 600 pounds of flour for each 10,000 pounds of corn introduced. This concession is made in consequence of the loss of the crops in the State of Campeachy, and the introduction of these supplies into any other State will not be permitted.

DESTRUCTION OF SINKING FUND BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Funding bill arrangements have been made to destroy the bonds purchased for the special and sinking funds, and Secretary BOUTWELL has appointed a committee of clerks to superintend the operation. The bonds accumulated amount to $129,000,000.

CONGRESS AND THE APPROPRIATIONS.

It seems that the new and unusual restrictions placed upon the expenditure of the appropriations made by the last Congress are likely to produce unexpected inconveniences and embarrassments in the management of the different departments. Attorney-General AKERMAN, in response to a formal request from Secretary BELKNAP, today transmitted to the War Department a long and elaborate opinion upon the effect of the fifth and seventh sections of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The fifth section is as follows:

> "All balances of appropriations contained in the annual appropriation bills and made specifically for the service of any fiscal year, and remaining unexpended at the expiration of such fiscal year, shall only be applied to the payment of expenses properly incurred during that year, or to the fulfillment of contracts properly made within that year; and such balances not needed for the said purposes shall be carried to the surplus fund; provided, that this section shall not apply to appropriations known as permanent or indefinite appropriations."

In relation to the proviso in this section the Attorney-General gives it as his opinion that in its exemption of permanent or indefinite appropriations, it does not apply to the regular appropriations made for the Army, Navy, Judicial and Civil lists, and that therefore all claims arising in any of these branches of the Government prior to the 1st of July, 1870, and payable out of the appropriations for those respective services, cannot be paid out of appropriations for this fiscal year. Nearly all the appropriations for previous years have been expended, and deficiency bills have been passed to meet the balances due, therefore it is more than probable that no balance remains out of which pre-existing claims can be paid, and the great mass of claims contracted or due before the 1st of July, 1870, must remain unpaid until Congress makes appropriations for them, or authorizes their payment out of the present current appropriations. The seventh section of the act in question provides that no Department shall expend for the fiscal year 1871 any sum in excess of appropriations for that year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations. The Attorney-General gives it as his opinion that all contracts made in violation of this section will be null and void, and that the parties making them will be liable to lose the entire amount, while the Government officers will be liable to such punishment as Congress may prescribe. The first and second Controllers expressed today the opinion that this decision of the Attorney-General will greatly inconvenience the different Executive Departments, as no contractor or employe of the Government, no Judge or attorney, no army or navy officer, nor any person who has supplied the Government with any goods can recover a dollar without Congressional action if there are no unexpended moneys in the particular department against which they may have claims which fell due or were contracted for before July 1, 1870. If an officer of the army or navy should have been absent for six months, sick or on leave, and he has failed to draw his pay, and the funds of that year are exhausted, he cannot get a cent out of the regular appropriations of this year. Controller BROADHEAD remarked today: "As for claim agents, their business is done. They cannot get a dollar, no matter how just the claim, for their moneys are all contingent on the 1871 appropriations."

IMPORTATION OF CHINESE REPTILES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the Chinese may import their snakes, lizards, bugs, &c., and pay duty on them as drugs.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE REVENUE.

A comparative statement of internal revenue receipts shows that the aggregate for the first fifteen months of the present Administration is $66,500,657 29 greater than the last fifteen months of the preceding Administration. Among the items, the increase on spirits in round numbers is $30,850,000; on tobacco, $13,920,000; on income, $11,400,000; on sales, $2,875,000; on special taxes, $2,443,000; on stamps, $2,097,000; on banks and bankers, $1,257,000; on gross receipts, $525,000. The entire amount collected in the last fifteen months prior to the 1st of June is $278,322,344. A circular letter from the Internal Revenue Office requires every Collector in the country to furnish to the Commissioner the names of all persons in their districts engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff and cigars, together with the names of hands employed, which information it is proposed to put in the hands of every Collector and Assessor, for the purpose of aiding in the discovery of counterfeit marks and brands.

THE CENSUS IN THE WEST.

It is ascertained at the Census Office that the census of Chicago and Cincinnati seems to be better taken than that of any other sections, and in the Western States generally care is taken to miss no persons in the enumeration. While Congress was in session the Western members were rather extravagant in the predictions as to census results. For instance, a Kansas Senator claimed that his State would show a population of six hundred thousand souls, but the probability is that it will be about four hundred thousand, as contrasted with the census of 1860, when the population was only about one hundred and nine thousand. It is supposed that while there has been an extraordinary increase in the West, the official figures will fall considerably below the private calculations. The Superintendent says all the returns are received in good shape. One hundred and thirty-five clerks are employed in the Census Bureau, but this number will be increased from time to time as the business shall demand.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS:

The receipts from Customs for the week ending July 23 were as follows:

New-York	$2,401,736 18
Boston	321,481 46
Philadelphia	150,515 45
Baltimore	180,871 78
San Francisco to July 16	292,876 88
Total	$3,347,481 75

THE CAMBRIA AND DAUNTLESS.

The English Yacht Goes to the Navy-Yard and the American to the Foot of Tenth-Street for Repairs—The Navy-Yard Taken by Surprise.

The *Cambria* and the *Dauntless* were visited by large numbers of people yesterday, anxious to get a look at the rival yachts whose closely-contested ocean-race has given them a world-wide notoriety. The build and rigging of the two yachts were curiously scanned, and their models compared and criticised. To the surprise of many, the *Cambria* left her moorings off Staten Island, early yesterday morning, and sailed up to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she arrived about 9 A. M. The officers of the Navy-yard were taken somewhat by surprise, as they had received no notice of her coming, either from the owner of the yacht or from the Navy Department at Washington. However, as she was supposed to be duly commissioned from some authoritative source to make that her head-quarters, Capt. BRAINE, as in duty bound, went out, on being notified of her arrival, and assigned her a berth near the dry-dock. Close at her stern lies the yacht *America*, which nineteen years ago won the Queen's Cup, for which the *Cambria* has now come over to compete. The models of the two yachts and the setting of their masts are as different as it would seem possible for two fast-sailing yachts to be. The *Cambria* is much larger than the *America*, and her model is much less graceful, the curved lines of the latter appearing far more pleasing to the eye than the sharp lines of the former. Their masts are also set entirely different—the *Cambria's* being nearly perpendicular, while the *America's* bear strongly toward the stern. But there is an appearance of strength and solidity in the *Cambria* well calculated to weather the storms of an ocean voyage, and, as for her fleetness, that has been too often demonstrated to be the subject of theoretical objections founded on her model or her rig. The *Cambria* is in excellent condition, and will need very little repairing before she will be ready to run the match for the Queen's Cup. The report that she was going to be put on the dry-dock at the Navy-yard for repairs is incorrect. She needs no repairs that will necessitate the use of a dry-dock, and, besides, the dock at the Navy-yard is already occupied by a vessel undergoing repairs, which could not be removed under any circumstances at present. She gives no trouble to any one except to the clerk, who has to write permits for visitors to enter the yard to see her, and as he is a rapid writer he probably don't mind it. Mr. ASHBURY, the owner of the *Cambria*, paid his respects to Admiral GODON soon after he arrived at the Navy-yard, and was cordially received. He will make his head-quarters at the Brevoort House during his stay in port, and will be invited to a banquet by the New-York Yacht Club in a few days. He expresses surprise, as every one else does, at the remarkable closeness of the ocean race, and frankly states that he does not deem his barely-won victory as any indication of the superiority of his yacht over that of his rival. He regards a race of that kind, subject, as it is, to so many purely accidental chances, as no fair test of the speed of a yacht. He feels especially grieved at the loss of the two men from the crew of the *Dauntless*, and says it will afford him great pleasure to contribute something for the relief of the families of the lost sailors.

The *Dauntless* lay at her anchorage off Clifton, Staten Island, all day yesterday, and will be taken this morning to the foot of Tenth-street, East River. She will need considerable repairing before entering the race for the Queen's Cup, and will probably be put on one of the dry-docks in the East River for that purpose.

The Feeling in the City—The Reason Why the Dauntless Lost—The Construction of the Two Vessels.

The result of the ocean yacht-race was the all-absorbing topic of conversation yesterday. A feeling of disappointment pervaded the City on account of the defeat of the *Dauntless*, which was partially softened by the belief that, although beaten, she had proven herself to be possessed of seagoing qualities equal, if not superior, to those of the *Cambria*. Old mariners and persons versed in nautical knowledge were of the opinion that the contest was not calculated to show the superiority of either vessel, from the fact that they did not sail in the same course together, and were not subject to similar winds. An impression prevailed among some that the *Dauntless* was not as well constructed for fast sailing as her competitor. Although there are many points of difference between the two vessels, they are not altogether unlike each other in the build of their hulls, which somewhat resemble those of New-York pilot-boats. The latter are unsurpassed among schooners for speed and strength. It was reported, yesterday, that the real cause of the ill-luck of the *Dauntless* was probably the large number of officers that she carried, and that she stood more chance of being victorious with only one navigator and one sailing-master, instead of several. Capt. SAMUELS, the veteran navigator, was in chief command, but there were four other officers on board holding positions nearly equal to the one which he filled. Had he been successful, it is said, his pay would have been increased by $20,000, the amount which, according to rumor, Mr. BENNETT promised him in case he brought the *Dauntless* in ahead. It is understood that a banquet will be given in honor of Mr. ASHBURY, the winner of the race, by the New-York Yacht Club, but that it will not take place until some time next week. The same gentleman will also be invited to a private dinner at Delmonico's, by Mr. BENNETT. Measures will be taken for the relief of the families of the two sailors who were washed overboard from the *Dauntless*. Mr. ASHBURY has signified his intention of giving them each a purse. Numerous visitors have gone on board of the two yachts since their arrival yesterday. They were found to compare favorably with each other in regard to their appearance below decks. The handsome and richly-furnished state-rooms of the *Dauntless* were examined with much admiration, as were also those of the *Cambria*. The apartment on the former vessel known as the "Silver-room," in which were contained the various pieces of valuable plate presented to the owner by yachtmen and others, was also inspected with considerable interest. The exact difference of time between the yachts in passing the light-ship, outside of Sandy Hook, was one hour and forty minutes. The officers of the *Cambria* did not take the time until they came opposite Sandy Hook, (which they presumed to be the objective point of the race,) by means of which they led many people to suppose that they had only beaten the *Dauntless* by one hour and thirty minutes. The *Cambria*, however, glided by the starboard side of the light-ship at precisely 3:07, according to the time of Capt. COSGROVE, her keeper. the *Dauntless* following in her wake at 4:47 o'clock.

The Winning Yacht and the City Hall Flags.

Col. GEORGE W. ROOME, Keeper of the City Hall, had a good deal to contend against on Wednesday, with regard to the winning yacht. It had been long ago agreed upon that he was not to hoist the flags, (that of the winning yacht on the corner of the Hall nearest Broadway,) until he received a dispatch proclaiming the result of the race from a certain quarter that he knew would be perfectly reliable, and he was determined to follow out his agreement in this respect. Meanwhile, it was rumored very generally on Wednesday afternoon, that the *Dauntless* was the victor. Two evening papers had so announced, and bets were ranging at the rate of ten dollars to one in favor of the American craft. Still no flag indicating such a result appeared over the City Hall. Men of prominence called on Col. ROOME and requested him to hoist the flag of the *Dauntless*; but he did not. Finally, a note was sent to him from the *Sun* Office, in which Mr. DANA positively assured him that the *Dauntless* was the victor, and asked that her flag be sent up. "If I myself saw the *Dauntless* rounding the Battery," replied the Colonel, "I would not hoist the flag till I received my dispatch." And in this condition of imperturbability he remained, notwithstanding all that was done to shake his resolution. Finally a telegraph messenger arrived at the Hall and placed a yellow-covered missive in the Colonel's hand. He scrutinized it carefully, and said, as he folded it up and put it in his pocket, "Now I'll hoist the flags; but somebody is going to be disappointed, fearfully;" and in two minutes the ensign of the *Cambria* floated at the head of the flag-staff, indicative of victory. People shook their heads, declared there must be a mistake; but the lapse of an hour showed that the Colonel had acted wisely. The first official intimation received by the public to the effect that the English yacht had won, was the sight of her flag floating on the south-west corner of the City Hall, and the two guns discharged from a cannon in the Park in honor of her victory.

How the Yachts Came in at Sandy Hook.

In the following letter, a yachtsman gives an account of the arrival of the yachts, as witnessed from the *Fleur de Lis*:

ON BOARD YACHT FLEUR DE LIS,
SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was my good fortune to be on board the *Fleur de Lis*, Capt. DICKERSON, and witness the arrival, at Sandy Hook, of the English yacht *Cambria*. I was looking and hoping for the *Sappho*, and I think I felt disinterested in my sympathies between the the racing yachts. Shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. the union jack of the *Cambria* was made out, and she was received by the yachts *Phantom*, Commodore STEBBINS; *Rambler*, Capt. BANKER; *Tidal Wave*, Capt. VHOORIS and *Fleur de Lis*, Capt. DICKERSON.

After welcoming the foreigner, the owner of the *Feur de Lis*, Mr. DICKERSON, said he would wait for the *Dauntless*, for he knew his friend BENNET, could not be far off, so we hove to, and as good fortune would have it, in about an hour the *Dauntless*, hove in sight, and a mighty welcome sight it was for the New-Yorkers for although behind he was not late, and the splendid craft dashed up to us like a maddened steed that comes in half a neck in the rear. We were among the first to fire a salute to the bold young Vice-Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, and give him three cheers and a tiger. From what I saw and what I know, the Queen's Cup is in great danger, and the *Cambria* may carry away as many laurels as the *Sappho* brings from the other side. Yachtsmen to the rescue. You have no time to lose. Close up your ranks and go to work. In the meantime, give the *Cambria's* owner and late owner a hearty welcome. Our brothers have fairly won; let them have no stinted praise. The race was won by superior care and seamanship no doubt, but if any one thinks the *Cambria* a moderate sailer, it is because they did not, as I did, see her creep away from the *Phantom* this afternoon, when everything was in the *Phantom's* favor, and many things were against the *Cambria*.

The Sappho Daily Expected.

The yacht *Sappho*, the property of Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Rear-Commodore of the New-York Club, left Queenstown for this port two days subsequently to the departure of the racing yachts, and the previous watchers at Sandy Hook are now on the lookout for her appearance. She is the largest craft in the New-York fleet, her tonnage being 274.4. Her area in square feet is 3,254.9, and her crew numbers forty-one. Her flags consist of the American ensign, the Club burgee and the Club flag, together with the Rear-Commodore's pendant, (white, with foul-anchor in center encircled by stars,) and her private signal.

Personal.

The telegram from Washington to the effect that Admiral FARRAGUT was seriously ill, and probably dying, at his residence in Thirty-sixth-street in this City proves to have been without foundation. Admiral FARRAGUT's house is closed, and he has been for some time in New-Hampshire, where the latest accounts represent that he is enjoying excellent health.

Mr. J. GRAU, the well-known manager, arrived in town from Europe on Wednesday, by the *Ville de Paris*. Mr. GRAU has completed all his arrangements for the season of the celebrated actress Mme. MARIE SEEBACH, who will reach New-York in time to open here in September.

Gov. Saulsbury, of Delaware; Vincent Colyer, Washington; and Thomas C. Durant are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Capt. Ashbury, of the yacht *Cambria*, and Arthur B. Cooke, England, are at the Brevoort House. Ex-Congressman Hubbard, of Connecticut, is at the Hoffman House. Capt. Ward, of the British Legation, and C. H. Latrobe, Baltimore, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. J. S. Cavender, of St. Louis; Col. Burnside, Washington; and Prof. Beeching, Poughkeepsie, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota; Hon. J. H. Rice, M. C., Maine; Gen. J. S. Negley and J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg; Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia; and J. H. B. Latrobe, Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Rev. Dr. Blackwood, Philadelphia; and Capt. Wilson, Liverpool, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Col. Gile, U. S. A., and J. C. Rives, Washington, are at the Astor House.

Serious Accident to Gen. Sigel.

Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, when crossing Broadway at the corner of Chambers-street, yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, was run over by a one-horse carriage, and two of his ribs were broken. He was at once taken to the Steuben House, in the Bowery, and placed under the care of several prominent physicians. They declare that he will recover in from eight to fourteen days. The accident was caused by too fast driving, and the driver was promptly arrested.

Secret Meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

A meeting, numbering about 700 persons of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was held last evening, at Milleman's Hall. The meeting was a secret one. Each man who entered had to give a password and sign. The organization is very strong in numbers, and is believed to have a politico-religious object. Its members consist almost entirely of the least intelligent among the Irish laboring classes. From the immense number present last evening, it is not improbable that the subject of the recent riot between the Orangemen and Catholics was brought forward.

Lost Children—Excitement in Montclair.

Wednesday noon, a little son and daughter, aged seven and five years, of EDWARD FAY, of Montclair, went a short distance from home to carry their father his dinner, and started to return home, and no more was heard from them. Their mother, becoming alarmed at their absence, notified the neighbors, and when Mr. FAY returned home to tea and learned of their absence, the church bells were rung, and the entire male population of the village turned out, and with torches and lanterns instituted a search. Not till nearly morning did they find them in the town of Harrison, where they had strayed and been taken in charge by a shoemaker named HEUSTIN, intending to look for their parents in the morning. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the bells were again rung as a signal that the lost were found.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 28.—JAMES H. SAWYER, alias St. Johns, and ALBERT B. COHN, who were arrested, on Wednesday, for swindling the leather-dealers throughout the country, were held in $4,000 bail each, today, to appear two weeks hence, and in default were locked up

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP RISING STAR FROM ASPINWALL.

The steam-ship *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall July 19, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is meager.

Non-Arrival of Steamers—Movements of American Vessels at Aspinwall—Prosperous Transportation Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Isthmus of Panama, Tuesday, July 19, 1870.

Owing to the non-arrival of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer from South America, I have no late news from Chili and Peru to lay before your readers. The Panama Railroad Company's steam-ship from Central America is also behind time, and there is no news from that quarter. There has been no arrival from Bogota since my last letter. Peace prevails throughout the Republic of Colombia. The local news is of little importance. We are having our usual amount of rain at this season, and many residents are suffering from the effects of it. I have, however, no deaths to report, which speaks well for the month of July.

MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

The bark *American Eagle*, Capt. Lindsley, sailed for New-York July 12; the American bark *Nettie Merryman*, Capt. Rollins, sailed for Havana on the 15th inst., and the bark *Pleiades*, Capt Webber, is discharged, and will sail to-morrow for Mexico, thence to England. The brig *Tempest*, Capt. Kock, of New-York, is now discharging a cargo of ice for the Boston Ice Company, and the schooner *Narragansett*, of Cleveland, Ohio, has just arrived with a load of coals.

INCREASING FREIGHTS.

We are expecting an extra Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer here for cargo. The freight by this route is increasing so rapidly that the Company will be obliged to put on an extra ship. There is no American man-of-war at either Panama or Aspinwall.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT LIMA.

Yesterday, (Sunday,) at about 6 P. M., a tremendous earthquake shock, the first for a long time, took place here in Lima, and was also felt at Callao, bringing everybody out of their houses in "less than no time."

A BOLIVIAN DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

Don Juan Cruz Benevente has been appointed Minister in Peru, from Bolivia, and accredited as agent Plenipotentiary in the United States of America to assist at the conferences to be held in Washington.

Terrible Disaster on the South Pacific Coast—Nine Persons Killed by an Explosion — Liquidation of American Claims — High-Hand Ecclesiastical Proceeding.

From the Lima Correspondent of the Panama Star & Herald, July 16.

A most disastrous event and loss to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, has to be recorded: this is the loss of the *Ecuador*, plying between Callao and Northern ports of Chancay, Huacho and Supe. On Tuesday, the 21st, about 2 P. M., and a little more than an hour after leaving the last mentioned port, the steamer suddenly burst her boilers, causing what was left of the ill-fated vessel to go down about half an hour afterward. The people killed outright by the explosion amount to nine, comprising the second engineer, three firemen, the cook and various passengers. The Captain, Mr. Staunn, was seriously burnt, and is recovering; the First Engineer, however, Mr. Shaw, a most promising young man, is said to be so severely scalded all over his body, that he is in a dying state. Two of the passengers were totally and immediately blinded, and several others are laid up with wounds, more or less severe, in consequence of the catastrophe. The *Ecuador* had a "chata" or cargo-boat in tow at the time, or else none could have been saved, as the small boats were all rendered useless. The exact cause of the accident has not been made known. The *Bogota* was promptly dispatched by Mr. Petrie to Supe, with provisions, doctors, &c., on board, in order to render all help to the fortunate survivors of the catastrophe. Whereas the steamer *Supe* is now on the line between Callao and Guayaquil, and the *Ecuador* destroyed, the *Peruano*, an extra boat, employed in trips to the Guañape Island, will henceforward go to Supe and intermediate ports, the trade of which with Callao and the capital is by no means inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in pigs and all kinds of fruits.

A question of an ecclesiastical nature is causing some amount of interest. It appears that the Bishop of Puno, previously to setting out for the Ecumenical Council at Rome, declaring a portion of his See to be under excommunication, gave strict orders to his Vicar to carry out his injunction in that respect. The Vicar, a certain Dr. Huerta, was, of course, quite willing, and ordered all churches in the district of Lampa to be shut up, but the authorities evidently thought these clerical functionaries did take too much on themselves and countermanded the like acts. Dr. Huerta and companions, however, as is usual with the clergy, deemed themselves as not obliged to obey these mundane authorities, and doggedly opposed them. In consequence of this, Don Huerta, the Vicar, has been forcibly brought to Lima, and is stated even to be under some kind of imprisonment here, and the whole affair is going to be ventilated by the Supreme Court. It is quite right to teach these proud people of the shovel-hat fraternity, that Government orders must be obeyed by them just as well as by others less directly on the road to heaven than themselves.

A rich silver-mine has been discovered by Messrs. Lepiani and Steffani, near Huamantanga. The thing seems to be bona fide, and a large company has already been formed to work the same.

Trans-Cordillera Telegraph—A Project to Establish Communication Between Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso—Burning of a British Schooner.

From the Valparaiso Correspondent of the Panama Star & Herald, July 16.

Messrs. Clarke & Co., the telegraph people, have handed in a petition to Congress, asking, first, for a ten years' exclusive privilege, to run fifteen months subsequent to being conceded, for the laying down of telegraph wires across the Cordillera; second, an annual subsidy during ten years of $15,000, to commence on the day of telegraphic communication being established between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; third, exemption from import duties of all materials imported for the construction and preservation of the line. In virtue of these concessions, Messrs. Clarke promise to put iron telegraph posts and to send free and preferentially all Government telegrams, as also all those of Government authorities, and to turn over the whole line of telegraph at the expiration of the ten years, at a price according to fair valuation. They have annexed to this petition, a copy of an authentic document, setting forth that the Buenos Ayres Government have on their part agreed to a yearly subsidy during ten years of $30,000.

News has been received here that the British schooner *Maid of Athens* was destroyed by fire near the entrance to the Straits of Magellan on the 16th February last. She was from Liverpool, bound for Callao, and had an assorted cargo. The lives of two sailors were lost; the rest escaped, and have been forwarded to England by the British Vice-Consul per steamer *City of Buenos Ayres*.

The Imprisoned Hotel-Keepers at Panama—An Appeal to the French Consul.

From the Panama Star & Herald, July 16.

The following is a translation of the letter forwarded to the French Consul from the jail in this city by Mr. Julian Maylin:

Mr. Consul:

I have the honor of soliciting your kind intervention in my favor. I have now been twenty-six days in the prison called Chiriqui without knowing wherefore. I feel myself in a very bad state of health, and full of pain all over the body—doubtless caused by the dampness and bad smells of the place I am confined in. For these reasons I beg the Consul to intercede for me. For, having lost all my future prospects by the accident which has happened, I make my appeal to you, that I may obtain my liberty. I trust you will return me a favorable answer and cause me to be set at liberty.

(Signed) JULIAN MAYLIN.

Panama, 1st July, 1870.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the banking-office of Messrs. Jas. W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending July 12, 1870: Andrew H. Sands, Mrs. A. L. Sands, Miss Bessie Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Field, Miss H. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Camp, W. S. Camp, J. D. Russell and family, Dr. Fred. H. Humphreys, O. H. Palmer, Miss Susie H. Palmer, Miss Annie M. Palmer, Miss Alice E. Palmer, Master O. H. Palmer, Miss Helen Fiedler, Rupert Tuckerman, R. V. Wilde, Miss E. E. Wilde, Dr. S. A. Main, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Risley, S. P. Williams, Jr., William L. Felt, D. de Vivo and wife, New-York; Mrs. J. F. Bumstead, N. Willis Bumstead, Edwin Lamson and family, James W. Brown, H. Grew and daughter, the Misses Bangs, Miss Frothingham, Thos. Groom, William H. Fish, Jr., Boston; E. M. Lehman and family, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Heuston, San Francisco; Edwin Dean and family, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Strickland, Alice M. Keith, Andover, Mass.; R. S. Brown, Granville, Mass.; M. Stoppard, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. L. M. Burger, Charleston, S. C.; F. G. Terry, W. B. Galbriath, Memphis, Tenn.; S. G. Murphy and lady, Columbus, Ga.; A. F. Judd, Honolulu, S. I.; C. E. Habicht, London; Edward Lyon, Vienna; John Dewar, Jr., Canada; William T. Wright and family, Brazil; E. P. Crowell, Amherst, Mass.

MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

War Talk—The Late Lord Clarendon—Some Extracts from His Private Correspondence—Consul Fiske's Case.

From a Casual Correspondent.

London, Saturday, July 16, 1870.

Of course, the war between France and Prussia, which was yesterday decided upon by the French Emperor, is, for the moment, the all-absorbing topic of discussion and consideration. Few persons in this country justify the hostile persistency of France, after her ostensible object had been attained and her original demand complied with; but it is no less true that it is very generally considered that a war between the two Powers (at some not remote period) was inevitable, as a consequence of ancient and recent reciprocal jealousies and enmities; and that both countries were so fully resolved upon this, that the question was, simply, which should be the first to find a pretext, or to seize a favorable opportunity, for precipitating the conflict. It is also true that the harsh and oppressive behavior of Prussia toward Denmark and the Duchies, and subsequently toward Hanover, Frankfort, Saxony or other of the lesser German States, greatly lessens the sympathy which would otherwise be felt for her in the quarrel which is now being forced upon her for a glaringly inadequate pretext. Should the result of the conflict prove disastrous to Prussia, many will be found, (even outside of the territories which she has so ruthlessly overrun) to say, that it is to some extent a just retribution for the cruelty with which she has gratified her own ambition and thirst of conquest, regardless of the rights and indifferent to the sufferings of neighbors less powerful than herself. It is idle to speculate upon the probable course of a war whose results may, in all likelihood, be clearly foreshadowed, if not actually accomplished, (and known to you through the telegraph) before this letter appears in your columns; but it may be said that the general impression here seems to be that France is likely to prove the victor; and it is, at any rate, quite clear that such is her expectation, since the war is of her own making.

THE LATE LORD CLARENDON.

The name and the public character of the late Lord Clarendon were well known and deservedly respected in the United States; but he was a man so unostentatious in the expression of his personal sentiments and opinions, that few of our countrymen are aware of the great and genuine kindliness of his feelings toward us, or of the frankness and warmth with which he was always ready to express them. I had the great good fortune of being well known to him for many years, and I have now before me many letters addressed by him to me, during that period, and abounding in the most cordial expressions of friendship and esteem for those whom he always designated as his "Transatlantic kinsmen." These letters are private, and were certainly never intended for the public eye; but as they were in no respect confidential, there can surely be no impropriety in making a few extracts from them, in order to enable my countrymen to learn from his own pen how affectionately he regarded them; and this becomes an act of simple justice to his memory, in view of the publication of his recent official declaration to Mr. Motley, as to the inutility of resuming the discussion of the *Alabama* claims, for it shows that in thus expressing the opinion of himself and his colleagues he was actuated by no unkindly sentiment toward us. Toward the close of 1867, his Lordship wrote as follows:

"You are quite right in thinking that I take the liveliest interest in American affairs, and no effort of mine has ever been wanting, whether in or out of office, to promote a good understanding between our respective countries."

At a later date he writes:

"I have much to say upon the characteristic differences between our respective countries, but I will not inflict a dissertation upon you, and will only express my opinion that Americans and Englishmen have still much to teach each other, and that the better they become acquainted, the more will international prejudices abate, and the more will international respect increase."

Toward the end of 1868, he writes:

"You give me great pleasure when you say that I understand your country and its affairs, for they are my constant study, and my heart yearns toward every American with whom I make acquaintance; for I know what great and good things for mankind could be effected by a thorough union of our respective countries."

And on a still more recent occasion:

"What wonderful benefits to the cause of humanity and civilization would arise from a cordial understanding between the United States and England upon all the great questions that affect society! It is a constant dream of mine."

It seems to me almost a duty, while Lord Clarendon's memory is still so fresh in men's minds, on both sides the Atlantic, not to lose the opportunity of showing my countrymen how sincere and how warm a friend we have lost by the death of so eminent a statesman, and so genial and accomplished a gentleman.

OUR CONSUL AT LEITH.

Of course the scandal of "the men in women's clothes" is as familiar to your readers as to those of the English papers, and no doubt special attention has been attracted to the fact that Mr. J. S. Fiske, United States Consul at Leith, (Edinburgh,) is alleged to be implicated in the affair, and has been arrested and committed for trial upon a charge of conspiring with Parke, Boulton, Lord Arthur Clinton and others, to outrage public decency by aiding and abetting the two first-named in frequenting public places in female attire, and passing themselves off as women. A still graver charge against "the two" (Boulton and Parke) has, as you know, been withdrawn, and they have been released on very moderate bail, to await trial next December. All the facts of the case will then transpire, and I do not assume to prejudge them, but it is evident, from the circumstances just stated, that the Crown lawyers are already aware that they had originally greatly overestimated the gravity and supposed enormity of the case, even as regards the two chief offenders. As to Mr. Fiske, I may say that at the first statement of the accusation against him, every American in England felt amazed and humiliated, that one of our countrymen and a functionary of our Government should be made the subject of such a charge, and the action of the authorities here was so rapid and so severe that every one was ready to believe that he must have grievously disgraced himself and his office. I have made it my business to thoroughly investigate all the facts of the case, and have had an opportunity to examine the indictments and to read every syllable of the testimony by which the accusation against Mr. Fiske is to be sustained, and I have been amazed to find that there is not a "fact," nor the shadow of a fact, against him, beyond the circumstance of his having been introduced to Boulton in Edinburgh by a gentleman of high connections and moving in the best society, and having on one solitary occasion seen Boulton in a private house in female attire, in (clothes openly sent to him by his own mother!) and inasmuch as Mr. Fiske was at the same time informed that Boulton was in the habit of playing female parts at masquerades and in private theatricals, and was received by ladies and gentlemen of respectability, no suspicion of impropriety seems to have arisen in his mind. It is not even alleged by the prosecution that he was in frequent association with Boulton, (Parke he never saw,) or that he ever saw him elsewhere than during his (Boulton's) visit to a friend in Edinburgh, or that he ever even saw Boulton in female dress in public, and the whole case against him is, that after Boulton left Edinburgh, Fiske, in a masquerading spirit, addressed a couple of extravagant letters to him, in his feminine character, in neither of which is there the remotest suggestion of impropriety, and the sentimental extravagance of which carries upon its very face the strongest evidence of their having been written in jest; this view being irresistibly confirmed by the facts,—or rather by the utter absence of facts,—connected with the brief and casual acquaintance between the parties. I repeat that these letters form literally and absolutely the entire "case" against Mr. Fiske; and it is further to be mentioned that on learning from the newspapers that these letters had been given in evidence during the examination of Boulton and Parke before the Police Magistrate, Mr. Fiske came at once to London, went to the chambers of the counsel for the prosecution, and offered to give any evidence or explanation that might be required of him, and in fact, placed himself at the disposal of the prosecution. The Crown counsel declined to see him, and he returned to Edinburg, after again stating his readiness to come forward if required. It will hardly be credited, that after this, without making any inquiry as to "facts," nor as to Mr. Fiske's personal character, and upon the mere interpretation which the prosecution chose to put upon his two letters, an indictment was preferred against him, behind his back, and without any majesterial investigation, a bench warrant was issued, and without notice or warning, he was arrested, brought to London in custody, and committed to Newgate to take his trial, without a hearing, and without any opportunity of rebutting the charge in its preliminary stage. I do not hesitate to say, that such a course would have been as harsh as it was exceptional, even if adopted toward a British subject, and a person of unknown or doubtful character, but that it became little less than an outrage when adopted toward a gentleman holding the important post of American Consul at Edinburgh, who had occupied that position for nearly three years with honor and credit, and who is known and respected by a large circle of the most respectable of both the American and the native residents of that city.

AN AMERICAN.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Boston reporters being about to provide themselves with new badges, are looking for designs. We suggest a "hub."

In Indiana miner named Thos. Shuttleworth, who is of *full* age, becomes heir to a handsome sum of $60,000 by the demise of a relative in England.

The weather in Virginia has been remarkably pleasant this Summer. According to the Lynchburg *Virginian*, the thermometer has not gone above 89° in the shade at any time since the beginning of the heated term.

The Lake Shore, Columbus and Ohio River Railroad Company has been organized with a capital of $2,500,000. The certificate of incorporation was filed at the office of the Secretary of State on Saturday last.

The report of a Bible agent in Indiana represents that in the City of South Bend there are 137 families without the Scripture. Of this number it appears that sixty-one refused to receive a copy. If a similar report were to be made about our own City, we doubt if the experience would be quite so "encouraging."

A facetious editor in Ohio is loud in his praises of a watering-place in that State called Sawhill Island. In coming to inquire into the matter more minutely, we find this "delightful summer-retreat" to be a fourteen-acre sand-pile, destitute of either tree, bush or blade of grass.

On Thursday of last week considerable consternation was created among the inhabitants of Kansas City, Mo., by the breaking away of a bear from a menagerie. From the manner in which he resisted the attempts made to recapture him, it is evident that the poor animal had been "bruin" over his escape for some time previously.

There is a Police Captain at Albany, N. Y., who has a taste for the cultivation of flowers, and has turned his Station-house into a sort of conservatory. It is somewhat in favor of the Albanian thieves that they keep his apartments always so well filled. Criminals of a low order do not usually desire to live in an atmosphere of roses.

A cry of murder heard last week, near the railroad depot, at Elkhart, Mich., attracted a number of persons to the spot from which it was supposed to have come. They found a trunk that had been broken open, and an insurance ticket in it, bearing the name of Samuel R. Willard, North Rutland, Vt. A search was made in the neighborhood, but nothing further could be found.

A youth named McKay managed to make a very daring escape, a few days back, from the prisoners' box at Toronto, Canada, by squeezing his body through an aperture in the wall nine inches in width, passing through the Grand Jury room, and jumping from a window into the street. He had just been sentenced to two years and four months' imprisonment for larceny.

A water-cure doctor having been asked recently if he could suggest any means by which the masses of the people in large cities could be induced to adopt greater cleanliness in their homes, replied that, after having studied the matter for several years, he had come to the conclusion that nothing short of an annual "deluge" would be of any consequence in bringing about such a desirable end.

According to the report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in California, only twenty-three cases had been discovered during the past year, and of that number eighteen were *admonished* and five prosecuted. From this state of things it may be judged that the Californians either are not very cruel, or they entertain different notions to Mr. Bergh about what constitutes cruelty.

Jersey City has a genuine haunted house. It is located at No. 50 Coles-street, and can be secured at a reasonable rent, if any "skeptical" person should like to test the truth of the matter. The present occupants have been so frequently shaken out of bed of late, that they have determined to move on Monday next. The ghostly laughter at the dead of night is said to have caused the hair to stand on end.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "Under the heading of 'East and West,' the New-York Times has a very fair and sensible article on the unreasonable opposition of Eastern politicians to Western measures and interests. We copy most of the article, premising that the feeling of the Western people to which the Times refers is deeper than it seems to suppose, and has been greatly intensified by the defeat of the Reapportionment bill.

The *Aldine Press* for August fully sustains the high reputation of that very handsome and elegantly printed periodical. Another of the pictures from Doré's Dante is given—"Dante at the Tomb of Farinata." It is one of the most striking productions of the artist. "Falstaff and His Recruits" is a fine engraving of a fine picture, and there are others in this number of the *Press* which will be recognized as of considerable merit; nor are the literary contents unworthy of commendation.

The accidental fall and bursting open of a trunk has recently been the means of displaying the charms of a very pretty young lady, to whom the article belonged. She was on her way to the Catskill Mountains with a party of friends. Among the number was a gentleman, the acquaintance of a day. He assisted her to replace the contents of the trunk, and was so struck by the happy way in which she took her "misfortune," that he made a proposition of marriage on the spot, and was accepted. In this particular instance the romance is quite refreshing, but it is not always well to allow marriage to be the result of accident.

The French residents of New-Orleans have decided not to imitate the noisy demonstrations of the Prussians, by holding public meetings. They will manifest their sympathy with Napoleon and France, by collecting a handsome sum, to aid the sufferers by the war.

At the regular meeting of a Western agricultural society held a few days back, the principal subject for discussion was the hot weather. The chairman suggested that it was "hot," the vice chairman that it was "very hot," the secretary that it was "furious," and the treasurer that it was "scorching." A motion to adjourn having prevailed, no further opinions were elicited.

The Moral Cause of the War—Who Was it, Napoleon or King William?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to a letter from "A German Constant Reader of the New-York Times," I beg to state that the nomination of Prince Leopold as a candidate for the Spanish Crown, if not a Prussian intrigue, was at least connived at by King William and Bismarck. It was a menace to France. If the King of Prussia sincerely wished to maintain peace, and leave no pretext for the sacrifice of a bloody war, why did he not give his pledge to abandon all ideas of the Spanish Crown for his family? In doing so, it could not have hurt the German people. It is evident that he wanted war, but, possibly, not so soon as it has occurred. The United States opposed the Mexican Empire because it was an umbrage to her institutions. In the same way Napoleon will not tolerate the idea of having France surrounded by Prussian Princes. Austria must be ground to dust, Bismarck made to observe treaties, and Prussian Kings made to keep their hands from meddling with the safety of their neighbors, ere a united Germany will receive the approbation of the world. It is absurd for Germans to imagine that this war has not enlisted the hearts of all classes of Frenchmen. They speak of conquering Alsace and other French Departments, but let them remember that their bitterest foes are Frenchmen speaking the German language. Less braggadocio would look better. If Napoleon I., in 1813, with 300,000 raw levies, was able to hold in check the combined armies of Europe, how much easier it will be for Napoleon III. and 500,000 disciplined troops, acting in concert with the greatest navy in the world, to check the aristocratic notions of King William.

A CONSTANT IRISH READER of the New-York Times.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Hessians and the European War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A cable telegram informs us that Mr. Washburne, the American Minister to Paris, has taken under his protection the Hessian Consulate in that city. To one whose ancestors, ninety years ago, aided by gallant Frenchmen, fought for the independence of the United States against England and her hireling Hessians, this announcement has an unpleasant sound. Would it not have been more seemly had Lord Lyons, the English Ambassador to the Court of France, offered this protection to the old foes of America, in the very metropolis of those who freely shed their blood and poured out their treasure that we might live? And here the question presents itself, on which side should the sympathies of Americans in the present struggle between France and Prussia be enlisted? It is evident that hitherto the feeling has been strongly in favor of Prussia. The fact that the German vote is large and important, and the French vote very small, is sufficient to account for the intense sympathy manifested by some of our politicians for the cause of that proud and ambitious Hohenzollern, King William I. But why should the masses share in this sentiment? Some of our German fellow-citizens in 1848 found his brother's reign so despotic and tyrannical that they became rebels against the fatherland and traitors to their King. They fled their country, perhaps for their country's good, and came to these all-welcoming shores. These same men are now the most clamorous of all to uphold the Hohenzollern dynasty and to gratify its insatiable lust for dominion and power. Fredrick the Great seizes Silesia from the unfortunate Maria Theresa. Prussia steals the half of poor little Denmark, and swallows up, *nolens volens*, Kingdoms and Duchies and Principalities innumerable. But all that is done for the sake of "German unity," and, of course, is all right. She wants Alsace and Lorraine. She stretches out her greedy arm across the Pyrenees, and seeks to place on the throne of Spain a member of the favored family. Next, she may want to absorb Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and perhaps Holland—all for the sake of "German unity," of course. But in Europe, deride it as we may, there is such a thing as "the balance of power." The Hohenzollern has not only threatened this balance of power, but, by his acts of the last five years, he has partially destroyed it. France, for self-protection, (and this, perhaps, we may not thoroughly understand in a land where standing armies are unknown,) does what she would have done three years ago, had it not been for the needle-gun, which Sadowa taught her to fear—she interferes. The attempt to place a Hohenzollern on the throne of Charles V. was but the culmination of a series of dangers to France. She declares war. Napoleon, in this instance, is but the mouthpiece of the great French nation, as witness the enthusiasm of the people. Forthwith from thousands of German throats arises the cry of "French aggression!" truly an appropriate war-cry for a Prussian to utter!

How should the American citizen sympathize in the present crisis? How should those whose ancestors shed their blood at Trenton and at Springfield, their hearts pierced by bullets from the guns of German mercenaries, led by Rahl and Knyphausen, feel in this matter? In my State, the very name of Hessian is to this day a by-word and a hissing and a term of reproach. It is the synonym for a cruel, bloodthirsty monster. The descendants of those who laid down their lives in the War of Independence do not know what Germany ever did for their country, unless to so treat her own citizens that, to escape her despotism, they fled from her shores to these. But they do know, and remember with undying gratitude, that to Frenchmen, such as Lafayette and de Rochambeau, they owe perhaps their national existence. They do know that, but for the assistance of France in the Revolutionary War, this land would in all probability be today a vast colony of Great Britain. They do know that, no matter what Louis Napoleon may have done during the late rebellion, they have always had the love and honor of the great French people. And, knowing these things, with whom ought they to sympathize? Clearly, with France.

1776.

Newark, N. J., Tuesday, July 26, 1870.

Hot Days by the Seaside.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To one in the habit of getting your views on many subjects as regularly as he takes his cup of coffee, and more especially to one whose faith in your dealing with general topics, (whether political, social, moral or even monetary,) is somewhat implicit, it is a task unwillingly attempted to take issue with your short article of a day or two ago, on the desireableness of New-York in Summer. You are not to blame for insisting, as you do with judicious frequency, that "New-York is a very tolerable place in which to spend the Summer," and it may even be correctly supposed that Sunday, though warm with you, "was probably quite as bad, if not worse, anywhere within fifty miles."

In all this we are most happy to be able to agree with you, as usual. But in the same breath you tell us that "on such days the seaside is a delusion." On this point you seem to scorn the evidences of our senses, and to provoke contradiction. At the very hour you were engaged in "closing blinds and shutters to keep the thermometer down to 89° or 90°," we were taking delicious inspiration from our almost insulated position at Watch Hill. Perched on the upper piazza of the Atlantic House, (which, if you have ever been here, you will remember, is situated on high ground and overlooks the ocean proper, the sound, and the gem of a bay,) with a magnificent water view in front and around us, fanned by the cooling ocean breezes, whose odor just then seemed sweeter than the breath from perfumed fields, and thinking of the panting crowds who for some days have been pouring in upon us, we could not help a feeling of pity for the pent-up existence of many in the cities. Imagine our surprise then in taking up your article a few hours later, wherein you tell us our sea-side joys are "a delusion." In view of your unfailing correctness on most subjects, we were forced to the conclusion that your very able paragraphist could never have taken Watch Hill in his Summer jaunts. We who have a keen sense of obligation to this sea-side spot for the part it has borne in ministering to our comfort and enjoyment through all the warm days of this Summer, would like to break "the delusion" of the writer in question, by urging him to drop the pen for a few days, and, having taken quarters here, gave himself *ad lib.* to the sea-air, the bathing, sailing, fishing, &c. Along with a very decided bracing and gustatory effect, the chances are ten to one his fingers will "itch to write" the praises of this place. Seated once more in his sanctum, he would soon find himself drawing distinctions between a condition merely "tolerable" and one of positive pleasure—between sea-side resorts whose least recommendation is that for half the time land-breezes come laden with furnace-like heat, and the concomitant musquito on the one hand, and on the other, Watch Hill, whose uniform sea-breezes, and whose exemption from the musquito-pest are making it every year more popular.

E. W.

Watch Hill, R. I., Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

Weather Predictions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed in the Times of today some well-deserved censures cast upon alarming prognostics of the weather. Every careful and systematic observer of the weather, who is untrammeled by theories, knows that nothing is further removed from the domain of pure calculation than the future state of the atmosphere. I write today, for instance, with the thermometer at 93°, its average, perhaps, for two or three weeks at this hour of the day; but if the wind should shift to east or north-east, and blow strong from the sea for twenty-four hours, the mercury would assuredly sink to 60°. The whole matter is a question of atmospheric currents, and nothing is more fortuitous than these. "The wind bloweth where it listeth," is a divine statement of a philosophic axiom. It is not my purpose now to write a treatise on the present topic, but I cannot forbear, while thus buttonholing the Times and the public, to trip up, with one suggestion—all those absurd weather predictions which are based on the changes of the moon. The moon passes through its four phases to all parts of the world alike, and through each one at one instant of actual time. This instant bears a relation to the local time of each place, the world over, in exact accordance with the longitude of the place. Tell us, does the weather, with its clouds and sunshine, its storms and calms, go through its fluctuations once a week in each place throughout the world? And again, is the weather arranged over the whole globe in longitudinal strips modified only by the zone under which they pass? From the North Pole to the South is there a strip, a certain number of degrees wide, of snow or rain, then a strip of clear sky, &c., &c.? These absurd questions only point out what would have to be, in order to sustain any of the class of moon predictions concerning the weather. It is not denied that the moon exercises an influence on our atmosphere as well as on our water; but the latter is palpable, while the former is shown by scientific analysis to be extremely subtle, and without real effect to common observation.

There are, however, such things as weather probabilities; and, without pretending to more knowledge of the subject than any one may obtain by a day's study of weather tables, I will venture to state a probability and give a reason for it.

The observations of many years show that for every locality there is an annual average of temperature, which is rarely departed from to a greater extent than about two degrees Fahrenheit. Now, it is within the knowledge of all in this region of country that last Winter the temperature was unusually high; the Spring was about as usual; the first two months of Summer have been hot almost beyond precedent. It thus appears that we have had four months of this year remarkably warm; and there are only five months remaining in which to restore the average. The probability is, then, that these months will be correspondingly low in temperature. Resonable as this expectation is, it does not in the least approximate to a prediction; because it is not in the power of man to foreknow that that this may not be one of the years which defy precedent and, therefore, calculation.

W. C. T.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

Our Street Lamps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am induced, by reading your article in this day's issue in reference to miserable light furnished by the street lamps, to state that I have been informed that a large portion of them are lighted, extinguished and kept clean (or pretended to be) by contract. This is, of course, no reply to the complaints made in your article, but may in some manner account for them.

OBSERVER.

New-York, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

MASONIC WORK.

Institution of a New Lodge at Hudson, N. Y.—The Work Performed by the Grand Master—Public Installation of Officers—The Ceremonies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hudson, N. Y., Thursday, July 28, 1870.

Last evening M. W. John H. Anthon, Grand Master of Freemasons of the State of New-York, instituted and dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, Aquila Lodge No. 700, a new Masonic lodge recently formed in this city. One of the oldest lodges in the State—Hudson No. 7—has for years been in successful operation here, and the new Lodge is an offshoot from the old body. At the last annual session of the Grand Lodge, held in New-York in June last, a warrant was duly issued for the formation of Aquila No. 700, a dispensation having been granted several months previous, allowing the new Lodge to work. It now numbers some twenty-five members, and last night the official ceremonies incident to an occasion of this kind took place under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, and the new body was given "a local habitation and a name."

The exercises were held at the City Hall, a public room capable of accommodating some 2,000 persons, and at 8 P. M. it was crowded in every part with an audience made up of the best citizens of the place. Although many, particularly ladies, were present from curiosity, the Masonic representation was very large. The Catskill Lodge was present in a body, having chartered a boat to bring its members up the river, and the following Lodges also united in the dedication: Hudson No. 7, Lindenwall of Kinderhook, and Stuyvesant, and Chatham, of Chatham Four Corners. A large delegation was in addition present from Albany, together with R. W. John L. Statts, Deputy Grand Master of the district. The hall in the rear of the stage was handsomely canopied with flags, a large letter "G" being suspended from the center. The music was appropriate to the occasion and well rendered by a local Quartet Club. The Grand Master was assisted by the following brethren, who acted as the officers of the Grand Lodge:

R. W. John L. Statts, Albany, Deputy Grand Master; W. Bro. Belcher, Albany, Senior Grand Warden; Bro. Robert H. Waterman, Albany, Junior Grand Warden; W. C. W. Tomlinson, Hudson, Grand Treasurer; Bro. Edward L. Gaul, New-York, Grand Secretary; Bro. John H. Dickerman, Albany, Grand Marshal; Rev. Bro. J. K. Wardell, Hudson, Grand Chaplain; Bro. W. L. Warner, Albany, Senior Grand Deacon; Bro. Townsend Fondey, Albany, Junior Grand Deacon; Bro. Robert A. Barnard, Hudson, Bro. S. M. Knight, Albany, Bro. Woodhall, Albany, Grand Stewards; W. John Hoole, New-York, Grand Tyler.

The dedicatory services were performed in a most solemn and impressive manner, the members of the Grand Lodge forming a hollow square and kneeling around the ark. At their conclusion the following officers of the new Lodge were duly installed:

Cornelius Bortle, Master; Cornelius Esselstyn, Senior Warden; John T. Birdwin, Junior Warden; Leonard Geiger, Treasurer; Edward Remington, Secretary; Ezra Byrne, Senior Deacon; Charles Malcher, Junior Deacon; John Kenyon, Tyler.

The first seven officers named comprise the charter members of the Lodge. After the installation Grand Master Anthon delivered an eloquent address, in which, in well-chosen words, he inculcated the fraternal duties of the great Brotherhood, both to each other and the outside world. The occasion was one of great interest, and from the fact that the dedication was public and the Grand Master of the State present in person, attracted universal attention in the city.

E. L. G.

The Rights of the Rebels—Consequences of Joining the Confederate Army.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 27.

In the case of William H. Harper and Benjamin F. Bradley against David J. Ely and others a very interesting decision was rendered by Judge Williams. The Court said that a person possessing the equity right of redemption cannot set up as an excuse for not having redeemed within the stipulated period, the fact that he resided in a Southern State, and that communication with the North was cut off by a state of war; if it appeared also that he went South voluntarily, and of his own free will entered the Southern service, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

This decision will be regarded with considerable interest, for there is a large amount of property in this city, the title to which is contested upon similar grounds. The property involved in the present suit is situated on Clark-street, between Harrison and Polk streets, having a frontage of 123 feet on each of the three streets. It extends in depth to Griswold-street, and is now valued at from $100,000 to $150,000.

Shocking Brutality in Chicago—A New-York Woman Shut Up in a Room for Weeks—Jealousy the Cause.

From the Chicago Times, July 27.

Late on Monday night last there were developed the particulars of a most revolting outrage, which, if the statement of the principal party be true, has few parallels in this city. In fact, there seems to have been a deliberate attempt on the part of a brutal husband to beat, starve and poison unto death his wife, and all from jealousy, which, the poor victim insists, arose from no cause whatever. The locality of this affair was the corner of State and Taylor streets, and the name of the man is G. P. Wolf, who, with one Dance De Iongh is proprietor of a drug-store in that neighborhood. The cruel treatment Mrs. Wolf was receiving at the hands of her husband soon became so notorious that the neighbors say they have often been painfully aware that he was abusing her, and that cries of distress have often issued from a room in the rear of the drug-store. Finally the affair became so notorious that Capt. Hickey detailed Officers Perry, Hayes and Breyle to investigate the matter. They found the woman in a most wretched condition. Her body showed the effects of numerous brutal blows, and it was with the utmost pain that she could speak to the policemen. The curtains of the windows were closed; the windows were fastened down, and there was no ventilation in the close apartment. On a table stood a phial, from which she had been taking some drug or medicine. She said to them that she had been confined to that room for two or three weeks. The man Wolf and his partner, De Iongh, were locked up in the armory. The poor woman was placed in a carriage and taken to the same place, where she was comfortably cared for in the witness-room by officer Gubbins, who sat by her sick bedside during the night, kindly caring for her wants. Yesterday morning the two men were arraigned before Justice Summerfield, on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury. As the poor lady was too unwell to appear in court as witness, the case was continued until Thursday morning. In the afternoon, Mrs. Wolf was removed to the County Hospital. A reporter for the *Times* was permitted to see the unfortunate woman last evening. She was lying wearily on her narrow cot, evidently in great pain. Being excessively weak, she was asked as few questions as possible. There seemed an air of sincerity about all she said, which was in substance as follows: She was married to Wolf some time since, in Cleveland, and had been with him in Chicago for about five weeks. Shortly after their arrival in this city she was accused by her husband of having to do with his partner, and then commenced the course of brutal treatment which has resulted in her present precarious condition. He locked her in her room and refused her food of any kind. Sometimes he would pull her hair; then kick and beat her. The statement made by her husband that she had been in the Bridewell was false, and he knew it was false. Her maiden name was Josephine Haleu. She was formerly married to a man named Havemeyer, who is since deceased. Her parents live in New-York State. They are of the highest respectability, as are all her friends and relations in the East. She is a graduate of the New-York High-school, and at one time was a school-teacher. The poor woman is possessed of considerable intelligence, has a handsome face, pleasing address, and is aged about thirty years.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Shooting and Stabbing—Kerosene Explosion—Robbery in a Gambling-House—The City Hall Outrage—Minor Offenses and Accidents.

Early yesterday morning a quarrel took place at the foot of East Fifty-fifth-street between Samuel Gordon and Daniel Fitzgerald, of No. 316 East Fifty-ninth-street, in the course of which Gordon shot Fitzgerald in the thigh with a pistol given him by John Maher. Gordon is still at large, but Maher was arrested and was committed, yesterday afternoon, by Justice Bixby, as an accessory before the fact.

George White, at present stopping at the Van Dyke Hotel, in the Bowery, quarreled with a man named Matthew Deveraw, at the East River Park, on Tuesday evening, when Deveraw, feeling that he was getting the worst of it, drew a knife and stabbed White, a little below the groin. White was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Deveraw was yesterday brought before Justice Bixby, who committed him, to await the result of White's injuries.

Thomas Tuite was brought before Justice Bixby, yesterday, charged by Officer Grace with stabbing Thomas Sweeney in the back with a knife. Sweeney is dangerously wounded, and is confined to bed at his residence, No. 309 East Thirty-eighth-street. Tuite was committed.

A lad named John Sullivan went with Richard Nugent, in a wagon containing hay and feed, which the latter was to deliver at One Hundred and Tenth-street and Tenth-avenue. Both imbibed freely, and at last Sullivan left his companion in a liquor-store at the corner of Prince and Marion streets, and drove off on his own account. He was arrested at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, helplessly drunk, and was brought before Justice Bixby on a charge of attempting to steal the horse and wagon. There was clearly no felonious attempt in the case, but still the lad was held to answer.

Yesterday morning Thomas Lennox, of No. 35 East Twenty-seventh-street, proceeded to a faro-bank in Vesey-street, and, finding the weather very uncomfortable, he took off his coat and placed it on a chair. He had occasion to rise from the chair to move a check, and at that instant the coat was removed, and with it $700 that was in the pocket. Florence Dempsey was seen to leave the premises with the coat on his arm, and was arrested. He confessed that he was one of a gang who were to rob Mr. Lennox, and when the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Hogan he was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail. The money was not recovered.

As Wm. Auerbach, of No. 109 Avenue C, was standing on the front platform of an Avenue C car, yesterday, he was rudely jostled by Luke Bush and a confederate. While thus crowded and pushed about, Mr. Auerbach felt his gold watch, valued at $70, taken from his vest pocket, and seeing Bush and the other man jump off the car, he pursued them, but was knocked down by the unknown man, who escaped. Bush was arrested by an officer, and subsequently arraigned before Justice Hogan, who held him for trial.

George English was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of committing an outrage on the person of a little girl. Justice Hogan temporarily remanded the prisoner for examination, as the mother wished to seek a physician.

In the case of Miss Esther E. Cowton, who is accused of having killed her infant child and then throwing it from a window, at No. 248 West Thirty-seventh-street, Coroner Rollins decided yesterday to postpone action, as the young woman is in such a condition as precludes any effort to examine her intelligently.

Elvira M. Dyonysius, aged twenty-two years, died, yesterday, at No. 118 East Fourth-street, of erysipelas, caused by a scalp-wound received by a fall.

The body of an unknown colored man was found, yesterday, in the East River, near Grand-street, and removed to the Morgue.

An examination was held, yesterday, by Justice Hogan, in the case of George Byrne, who is accused of having outraged Margeret Fielding, of No. 13 Morris-street. The complainant was cross-examined, and testified that all of the allegations made by the prisoner were false, as she did not consent to his proposals nor receive any money from him. She testified positively as to the details of the outrage, and stated that she made the complaint to an officer as soon as she escaped from the clutches of Byrne. The Magistrate closed the case and held the prisoner for trial in default of $2,000 bail. Byrne is an assistant clerk for the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and resides at No. 316 West Forty-second-street.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Rice, of No. 180 Prince-street, was severely burned on the breast and arms by the explosion of a kerosene lamp she was in the act of extinguishing.

Nicholas Fare, fifteen years of age, was severely cut in the hand, yesterday, by the breaking of a pane of glass at No. 47 Ann-street, where he was employed. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Thomas Gannon, of No. 100 Mott-street, while asleep yesterday morning on the roof of the house fell off and upon the roof of a stable forty-five feet below, fracturing an ankle and receiving other serious injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Elsaser, of No. 249 West Thirty-first-street, had his right hand crushed yesterday by the falling of a partition at No. 49 Laurens-street.

Yesterday morning Ann Harris, of No. 101 Washington-street, was arrested by Officer Harris, of the Fourth Precinct, for intoxication, but while he was taking her to prison she fell and injured herself so severely that she was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A Deadly Assault.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, a young man, named Joseph Smith, was found in a dying condition in a sewer in the Third Precinct of Jersey City, (old Hudson City.) He was conveyed home by the Police. With much difficulty the dying man stated that late on the previous night, two brothers, named James and Richard Walsh, encountered him on Reservoir-lane, and, after beating him till he fell to the ground exhausted, they pelted him with stones, and then threw him into the sewer, where he lay unable to move till found yesterday morning. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the brothers Walsh. From what could be ascertained, it seems that a feud has existed between the members of both families for a long time, which ill-feeling manifested itself on previous occasions in fighting and abuse of one another.

A Case of Misplaced Confidence—Too Much Matrimony.

Joseph Ross, proprietor of a liquor-store at No. 353 West Thirty-ninth-street, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley, on a charge preferred against him by a German named Herman Schirannecker. From the prosecutor's statement it appeared that, in July, 1858, the latter married Amelia Kochneke, in Brunswick, Germany, when in good circumstances, but four years subsequently he was obliged to immigrate to this country, and took up his residence at No. 117 Canal-street. Until May nothing occurred to disturb his marital bliss, and about this period business of an important nature demanded his presence in Europe, and he departed, leaving his wife under the protection of the defendant, whom they had known for a few years previously, and in whose honor he reposed the most implicit confidence. Prior to his departure apparently he and his wife lived in the most affectionate relations, and he parted with her without much concern for the future. In the ensuing October he returned, when, to his unutterable dismay, he ascertained that his wife had taken up her abode with Ross, and had meanwhile obtained a divorce from him. An investigation into the circumstances of the affair revealed the fact that on the previous March his wife and Ross had been married by Rev. Julius W. Geyer, pastor of the German Evangelical Mission Church, Houston-street, and before any intimation had been given him of an intention on her part to sue for a divorce. Judge Shandley committed the case for trial to the Court of Special Sessions, but admitted the prisoner to bail.

A SOP FOR CERBERUS.

Keeping the Indians Quiet by Sending Them Supplies—Action of the Indian Commission.

The Board of Indian Commissioners met, Wednesday evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for reorganization and action, under the new clause governing them in the Indian Appropriation bill of the last Congress. There were present: Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; William E. Dodge, Nathan Bishop and Vincent Colyer, of New-York; George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; and John D. Lang, of Maine. Mr. Brunot was re-elected Chairman, and Mr. Colyer Secretary of the Board.

Communications were received from the Secretary of the Interior. Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was present, and, on behalf of the Government, requested the aid of the Commission, to ascertain the wishes of the Osage Indians in regard to their removal to the Indian country, and obtaining the same to assist them in such removal; to supervise the payments of the Pottawattomies, Weas, and affiliated bands in Kansas, and the Creeks, in Indian Territory, and, while there, ascertain the cause of the reported troubles near Fort Sill, Camp Supply; to visit Red Cloud, at Fort Laramie, and Spotted Tail, on the White Civer, locate their agencies, &c, and to assist him in the selection, inspection, storage and transportation of Indian annuity goods.

The Board appointed Messrs. Farwell, Lang, and Colyer a Committee to consult with the Osages, supervise the payment of the Pottawattomies, Weas and Creeks, and to visit the Indian Territory. Messrs. Brunot and Campbell are to attend to Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and the Sioux Nation; and Messrs. Stuart, Dodge and Campbell will promptly assist Mr. Parker in the purchase of Indian goods. The first floor of the large warehouse on Canal-street, corner of Greene, has been secured at a nominal rent from Mr. Eislin for the purpose of storage and inspection of the goods, and they will be advertised for today. Sufficient time for a thorough inspection will be allowed, and the services of experienced inspectors have been secured, though the lateness of the season and the restless condition of the tribes, owing to the long delay of Congress in voting the money, make the utmost dispatch necessary in the forwarding of the goods. It is hoped that the whole of the supplies will be purchased, inspected and forwarded within the next twenty days.

The Board resolved that "the Committee on Purchasing, in consultation with Gen. Parker, recommend that each party submitting proposals for goods shall send with the proposals samples of the goods they propose to furnish at the prices offered." The Committee believe that this will facilitate the purchase and secure a better quality of goods.

The action of the President in placing the Indians on the reservations, under the charge of Christian societies, is commented on as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Indian Commissioners heartily approve of the plan adopted by the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of placing the Indian nations and tribes under the care of the various Christian denominations of the country, and to secure men of high moral qualification to be intrusted with the superintendencies and agencies. And that we earnestly solicit from the Christian denominations of the country their co-operation with the Government in carrying out the said plan.

The Secretary of the Board will be found at the corner of Canal and Greene streets for several days. It is believed that the prompt action thus taken will result in removing all cause for discontent among the various Indian tribes, and prevent the renewal of Indian hostilities.

The supplies of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., that can be best obtained in the West will be purchased there. Supplies for the Pacific coast will be purchased in California.

John V. Farwell, of Chicago, and Vincent Colyer, are to visit the Indian reservations on the Pacific slope, including Arizona, in September, to inspect their condition and report to Congress.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Amusing Experiences Among Various Classes of People—The Census-Enumerator's Story.

The enumeration of the inhabitants of the City has not yet been completed, and the census-takers are daily coming into contact with quaint specimens of humanity, who would drive an irritable man to distraction or throw a humorist into ecstasies. An inexhaustible mine of peculiarities of character is afforded to one of an observing turn of mind, and the details of many amusing and vexatious interviews with citizens are suppressed by the enumerators, because the persons might be too readily recognized by their neighbors.

Going into an "Irishman's shanty" up-town, the census-taker, after explaining his business, asked, "How many in the family?"

The Father—Foive; meself and the ould woman and three childer; and thin there's the pig and the goat and the cat, but ye don't count them, I suppose?

Census-Taker—What is your full name?

Father—Is it me name ye want? It isn't for the war in Prussia that ye'd be afther knowin'? Bekays, unless it's to be drafted to help the Emperor Nap. I'll be afther resistin' it. Excuse me, Sir, I see yer impatient. My name is Dennis—God bless the father that gave it to me!

Census-Taker—What is your occupation?

Dennis—Faith, an' I carry the hod; that is to say, whin I can get anything to carry; and sure sometimes it's hard work I find to do the same.

Census-Taker—Born in Ireland? (Writing it down.)

Dennis—"Where the apple praties grow." Sure, if I didn't have the brogue on my tongue, I might try to disguise it; but as it is, there's no denyin' the fact.

Census-Taker—Your wife's first name?

Dennis (giving his wife's name)—Come here, Bridget, and give the gintleman your age. Sure, it's a matter of curiosity to mesilf, for it's niver in the coorse of my life that I've heard ye tell it. Thirty, is it! Sure, your looks belie your age. (In a whisper:) Add twelve years to that, and ye'll have it right. There's but two years betwane us.

Census-Taker—The eldest child's name?

Dennis—The childer is it ye want next? Come here Bridget, (that's my oldest, Sir; she's twenty-one,) the gintleman wants to put ye down in his book, so that he may get a husband for ye, and sure it's most time ye had one.

Census-Taker—The next one?

Dennis—The next one is Dennis Lanier, and he's the boy I intind for a future Senater; he's tin years of age, and then comes the babby, who was jist a year old today.

Census-Taker—Are you a citizen?

Dennis—A citizen is it? A citizen did ye say? An' sure ye may spare yerself the trouble of askin' me that question, its tin years I've bin in the country, and that's enough to say.

Census-Taker—But have you taken out your papers?

Dennis—D'ye want to see me papers? There they are, sure, (taking them out of a drawer.)

Near by, the names of a young couple, countrymen of Dennis' were taken, twenty-three years of age each, who had but lately landed. They belonged to a good class of immigrants, and were very hopeful of building up a fortune in the States. The entry of their names for the first time in the United States Census afforded them much amusement, and the wife considered it a good augury for their future prospects that, humble as they were, the Government had enrolled them upon its records so soon after their arrival.

The family of an enthusiastic Englishman was the next visited, and here the census-taker was completely overwhelmed with civility. "Wife," said the head of the family, "here is the census-taker, the gentleman that carries under his arm and in his brain the collected histories of the inhabitants of the neighborhood. What a heterogenous mass of what is instructive and amusing you must meet with every day," he continued, admiringly. "Sir, you are to be envied. I have read some articles in the New-York Times, and I think I would like to be a census-taker myself. Take some dinner with us, Sir; join us in our frugal repast. Julia, run to the Dutchman's and get a pitcher of lager, and tell him to give it from a fresh tap."

The census-taker begged to be excused from eating, and after much pleading was let off. His English friend continued in the same laudatory strain, and after giving the particulars concerning himself and wife, and avowing with much flourish his pride in being one of the citizens of this "great and noble Republic," he gave answers in regard to his children, who, he was proud to say, were all Yankees, all born within the precincts of this "great Metropolis of the world."

"Wife," said he, "think of it; this gentleman has perhaps in his possession authentic information of the age of Miss ——, the old maid up-stairs."

"What is it?" asked the lady, eagerly.

"Tush!" interrupted the Englishman, "that is a secret given in the strictest confidence, and to be divulged only to the constituted authorities."

The census-taker, thanking his friends for their civility, endeavored to make his bow and depart, but was frustrated in his design by his hospitable host, who, placing his hands upon his shoulders, gently forced him into his seat again. "Sir," said he, "I have no doubt you must meet with people every day who, ignorant, depraved or devoid of breeding, are inclined to treat you with impertinence or indignity. How shall I find fitting terms to stigmatize such people? Perhaps we might sum them up as brutes—yes," said he, energetically, "brutes; that is the only way in which I can categorize them."

Assuring him that he very rarely met with ill-treatment, and only in cases where some allowance could be made, he begged to be allowed to resume his labors, as he had many more houses to visit. Bowing his way out, the census-taker left the hospitable mansion with many urgent requests from the master that he would call in frequently and let him know how the Census was progressing.

FURTHER RETURNS.

The following returns were made to the Marshal by the census-takers yesterday: Seventh District, Eleventh Ward, 3,500 population; Twenty-second District, Nineteenth Ward, 1,440 population; Sixth District, Sixth Ward, 3,700 population; Seventh District, Sixth Ward, 3,800 population.

THE ROUX DIVORCE CASE.

Postponement of the Trial—Interesting Particulars.

The case in which ELIZA J. ROUX sues for a divorce from her husband, FREDERICK E. ROUX, was set down for trial in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The case has already attracted some little public attention, by the premature publication of a statement of alleged facts surrounding the relations of the parties, and also owing to their respectable connection, the plaintiff being the daughter of Mr. CHARLES LASALLE, the publisher of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the French journal in this City, and the defendant being the son of ALEXANDER ROUX, the well-known cabinet-maker, of No. 827 Broadway. In the complaint of the wife, it is charged that she was married to defendant at the City of New-York, on the 25th of December, 1865; that a child, the issue of such marriage, and named FREDERICK E. ROUX, was born on July 20, 1866; that since the 30th of April, 1867, the defendant has abandoned plaintiff, neglected to provide for her support, and left her and her child to be maintained by her father, with whom she lived since July 6, 1867: and that between the months of June, 1867 and May, 1869, the defendant had been guilty of adultery with several women named in the complaint, as well as with others to the plaintiff unknown.

The defendant admits, in his answer, the marriage, the birth of their child, the fact that the plaintiff has lived with her father during the time named in the complaint, but denies the acts of adultery charged against him. On the 23d of June last, Judge BARNARD made an order directing certain issues in the case to be tried before a jury on the second Monday of October next. On the 24th of June, the day following, another order was made by the same Judge, directing that the issues be tried by a struck jury, the trial to proceed on the 8th of August. On the latter day the cause was called and adjourned to yesterday. All the parties were present, and the jury being called, answered to their names and were impaneled. At this point counsel for defendant moved for an adjournment on the ground that several material witnesses for the defense were absent; also, because the attorney in the case was out of the State, and one of the counsel was ill and unable to proceed with the trial. Counsel also called attention to the fact that Judge BARNARD's first order had directed the trial to take place on the second Monday of October, and notwithstanding the second order directing a struck jury; named an earlier day when the trial might proceed, yet, it was contended, it was not Judge BARNARD's intention to modify the effect of his first distinct order that the trial should take place on the second Monday of October. Counsel for plaintiff contended that the second order of Judge BARNARD was intended to supersede the first as to the day of trial. Judge CARDOZO was of opinion that the second order admitted of an interpretation not inconsistent with the first, and as he was unwilling to go into the trial of a cause under circumstances presenting a liability to error, he would adjourn the trial to some intermediate day, and give counsel an opportunity to apply to Judge BARNARD to make any order he deemed necessary to reconcile his two former orders.

It was accordingly ordered that the case stand over until the second Monday of August, the jury in the meantime to remain impaneled and be present on that day. There was quite a number of the friends of the respective parties present in Court, the lady seemingly having much the larger array of adherents. Young, handsome and dark-eyed, she looked as though she might be an ornament to any man's household; and, what seems most favorable to her side, she was surrounded, not only by the members of her father's family, but the father of the defendant had also arrayed himself on her side. It may be added that the complaint of plaintiff is sworn to, while the answer of the defendant is not. But when the trial takes place, doubtless all the facts will be developed, and until then the report of the case must be confined to what is contained in the pleadings as already stated herein. IRA D. WARREN and E. S. CALDWELL appear for plaintiff; H. H. DAWSON, S. D. BRAGUE and Mr. ROBERTSON for defendant.

Widening Laurens-Street—Progress of the Work.

The widening of Laurens-street has been for a long time the theme of universal discourse among the colored people of the Eighth Ward. It has created no little excitement among them, and among those who reside in the immediate vicinity. The length of the street is about seven blocks, extending from Canal to Amity-street, and it has had a population of about 700 persons, chiefly colored. Most of these colored persons lived on the west side of the street, where nearly all the houses have been pulled down. The colored people have crowded into houses in the neighborhood, where, in many cases, three and four families occupy a single floor. The following is a list of the houses standing: No. 1, corner Canal-street and Laurens; Nos. 3, 5, 19, 25, which will be removed back twenty-five feet; No. 29, liquor-store, kept by SHIELDS, still occupied; Nos. 39, 41, are being moved back; Colored Grammar School No. 2 is partly down, and it is reported will be erected twenty-five feet back; No. 107 is occupied by EDWARD HAGEN, wheel manufacturer; No. 131 is removed in the rear; No. 169 is a grocery-store, occupied by GEORGE PLAGE; No. 175 is still occupied. At the upper end of Laurens-street there are two houses up for sale; all the rest are down. Nos. 61, 63 and 65 Amity-street, where the street will be cut through, have not as yet been disturbed.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Public Docks.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Public Docks was held yesterday afternoon, President AGNEW in the chair. A petition was received from Mr. JOHNSON for permission to erect a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, North River; referred to Executive Committee. The petition of the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward for adequate water-front accommodations, was referred to the same Committee for final action. The Board resolved to grant the petition of LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co. to dredge their pier.

The New-York Street-cleaning Company reported that they pay annually the sum of $20,000 for the offal of the streets, with the privilege of using Pier No. 21 East River, and that they are unable to remove the stuff there accumulated by the date ordered by the Commissioners. They are selling the stuff for manure at half price, and expect to dispose of it by the 15th of August.

The piers at the foot of Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, North River, were reported as being in a very dirty condition, and were ordered to be cleaned. In order to secure the enforcement of their regulations, the Board have adopted a scale of penalties to be paid by parties offending. All lessees of piers are required to remove goods stored thereon upon proper notice, and non-compliance will subject them to a fine of $250, and $50 additional for each subsequent day. The Superintendents of Docks are authorized to remove all goods at the expense of the owners.

Mission Chapels in Summer.

The poor are glad to leave their close, illy-ventilated rooms in tenement-houses, and come into the pleasant, attractive chapels, where comfortable accommodations are freely furnished and all are made welcome. Through Summer's heat, as well as in Winter cold, the chapels are always open, and the faithful, devoted missionaries are going their rounds of love and mercy night and day. In one chapel the aggregate attendance, for the past three months, is reported at 3,651. In another, at 2,295. Such is the transient character of the population surrounding these chapels, a new congregation is gathered every month; and many persons appear once or twice in the audience and are seen no more. The houses opened as free reading-rooms, particularly for working men, where, also, lodgings and meals are freely furnished to strangers and friendless, unfortunate fellows, are a most valuable adjunct to City Mission work. During the last quarter the missionary in charge reports 2,700 readers, 2,112 lodgings, and 2,364 meals given. Our readers should remember the cause of the poor, in July as in January, and give prompt and timely encouragement to those who are carrying on the charitable work of the City, without interruption and without cessation through the whole year.

The Alexander Case Again.

Wednesday evening Detectives EUSTACE and WORDDLGOIE, of the Central Police, arrested Mrs. ESTHER A. GARDNER and her daughter, Mrs. CARRIE A. GRAFF, on a bench warrant for grand larceny, issued from the Court of General Sessions. It is supposed the indictment upon which the warrant was based was obtained by Mrs. BURKE, as a last means of finding the famous bonds of her deceased father, Capt. JOHN ALEXANDER, which, it is alleged, were appropriated by the GARDNER family after his death.

Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York—Closing Session at Patchogue, L. I.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance continued its session, yesterday, in the Congregational Church at Patchogue, L. I. At 8½ o'clock A. M. business was resumed, which consisted principally in hearing and adjudicating upon appeals brought by members, and subordinate divisions. The Committee on the Grand Worthy Patriarch's report presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That while we consider the cause of God has claims upon us greater than any other, and that it is our duty to use all the auxiliaries that will advance this cause, and as temperance is so closely connected with religion, we question the integrity of that man, woman or Church who fails to throw his, her or its influence in its favor.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the work of the Sons of Temperance is in its nature educational, we should not neglect any part of our legitimate duty: that while we educate our members to abstain from strong drink, we desire them to abstain from all things that may have the appearance of wrong, that may bring reproach upon our Order.

Resolved, That it is the duty of members of our Order to be Sons of Temperance everywhere, in our business, in our pleasure and recreation, and also while exercising the noblest gift of our manhood by selecting our rulers, and deciding the various political questions of our time. He cannot be a good Son of Temperance who, though he may often speak for temperance and pray for temperance, yet always votes anti-temperance; better not vote at all than vote for or with the friends of the dram-shop and the avowed enemies of temperance.

After the nomination of officers for the ensuing term, the Grand Division adjourned, and proceeded in stages to a neighboring grove, where they participated in a clam-bake, which was prepared by the members of the Order in Patchogue. A fine brass band being in attendance, there was abundance of excellent music, and the Sons and Daughters availed themselves of it, and promenaded and danced, and said tender things to each other, till the setting sun warned them that it was time to bring the festivities to a close.

THE NEW MASONIC HALL.

An Effort to Raise Additional Funds—A "Monster Picnic" Proposed—Correspondence.

From the letters published below it will be seen that the Masonic fraternity of this City propose, at an early day, holding a grand picnic at some point convenient to New-York, from the proceeds of which it is hoped to raise a generous sum in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund. The projectors of the proposed festival are among the leading members of the craft in the Metropolis, and the affair, if it takes place, can hardly fail of success. Grand Master ANTHON, in giving his hearty approval to the effort, wisely suggests that the picnic be held under the presidency of one of the District Deputy Grand Masters of the City, thus proving his sympathy with the undertaking and at the same time giving it his official sanction.

M. W. John H. Anthon, Grand Master of Masons of New-York.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: The undersigned, sincerely desirous of promoting the work of building a hall in this City, in order that its revenues may be applied to charitable purposes in the endowment of an Asylum, and believing it their duty to labor according to their strength for the object in view, as they have worked for years past, propose to organize a monster picnic in one of the large parks in the outskirts of the City, the proceeds to be devoted to the Hall and Asylum Fund. Should the undertaking meet with your approval, they believe that a clear gain of $5,000 can be realized for the fund, and with such assistance as they can obtain from the brethren, they will cheerfully undertake to do all the work of arranging and carrying the same to completion. In asking for your approval of the undertaking they also ask for your authority to call a meeting of representatives of lodges in and near the City, to invoke their assistance and enthusiasm in the work. On the other hand they pledge themselves as gentlemen and Masons, that if the proposed Festival is not consonant with your views, or if you would prefer that money should be raised in some other way, they will at once desist from any further prosecution of the plan.

Fraternally,

Signed, Wm. T. Anderson, Daniel Sickels, Robert Macoy, H. G. Carter, F. A. Richshoffer, H. C. Park, Robert Black, J. J. Couch, John Hoole, John W. Simons, Wm. T. Woodruff, C. E. Hartshorn, James M. Austin, Wm. H. Thompson, John J. Gorman, John Boyd, John C. Boak.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1870.

R. W. Wm. T. Anderson and others, Committee:

M. W. R. W., W. AND DEAR BRETHREN: I have just received your application, without date, for my approval of your plan of a picnic in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund. I, of course, heartily and cordially approve all such efforts, and give my full sanction and entire sympathy to this. The desired meeting of the representatives of lodges you have authority to call, and I would recommend that it be held under the Presidency of one of the R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn. I would also request that, as usual in public enterprises of the craft, the Grand Master be kept apprised of the progress and arrangements of the picnic. With earnest thanks for your zeal in this truly holy cause, I remain, yours truly and fraternally, J. H. ANTHON, Grand Master.

Chess.

The following beautifully-played game occurred at the Chicago Chess Club, between Mr. FREDERICK BOCK and a well-known amateur of that Club:

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

White. Mr. BOCK.	Black, Amateur.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3. P to Q 4.	P takes P.
4. B to Q B 4.	B to Q Kt 5 ch.
5. P to Q. B 3.	P takes P.
6. Castles.	P takes P (a.)
7. B takes P.	P to K B 3.
8. P to K 5.	B to K 2.
9. Q to Q 5.	Kt to K R 3.
10. P takes P.	B takes P.
11. R to K sq. ch.	K to B sq.
12. Kt to Q B 3.	Q Kt to K 2.
13. R takes Kt (b.)	Q takes R.
14. R to K sq.	Q to Q sq.
15. B to R 3 ch.	P to Q 3.
16. Kt to K 4.	B to K 2.
17. K Kt to Kt 5.	P to Q B 3. (c.)
18. Q takes Q P (d.)	B takes Q.
19. Kt takes B.	P to Q Kt 3.
20. Kt K B 7 dis. ch.	P to Q B 4.
21. Kt takes Q.	B to K B 4.
22. Kt to K 6 ch.	B takes Kt.
23. Kt takes B ch.	K to K 2.
24. Kt K B 7 ch.	

Black resigns.

NOTES.

(a) The capture of the black's pawn is dangerous, and compromises black's game.

(b) The sacrifice of the exchange gives white a great superiority in position.

(c) Intending to advance P to Q 4 next move.

(d) Brilliantly played, and perfectly sound.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 28, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Ten first-class dwellings, south-east corner of Sixteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, 20 by 54, basement and four stories; PETER DECKER, owner.

Four first-class buildings, north side of Fifty-third-street, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 20 by 52, basement and four stories; WM. F. SMITH, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 280 feet west of Fifth-avenue, 25 by 63, basement and four stories; DAVID ROBBINS, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 95 feet west of Madison-avenue, 16.7 by 65, basement and four stories; SIDNEY W. HOPKINS, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-fifth-street, 77 feet west of Ninth-avenue, 23 by 50, four stories; J. SHANNON & MCNALLY, owners.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Seventieth-street, 200 feet west of Third-avenue, 20 by 50, basement and three stories; JAS. KELLY, owner.

Five second-class dwellings, north side of Eighty-third-street, 175 feet east of Third-avenue, 20 by 52, four stories; H. POLYE, owner.

One store, north side of Forty-fifth-street, 50 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 35 by 25, two stories; J. N. SMITH, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

One public building, for hall, lodge-rooms, &c., north-east corner of Second-avenue and First-street, 81 and 84 by 75, basement and five stories; JOHN SCHAPPERT, owner.

One public building, for hall, lodge-rooms, &c., No. 354 Fourth-avenue, 30 by 50, two stories; JAMES REED, Jr., owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 341 feet west of Avenue A, 20 by 50, four stories; NATHANIEL J. BURCHELL, owner.

One store, east side of Broadway, 26.5 feet north of Twenty-eighth-street, 24 by 80, four stories; NEWMAN & CAPRON, owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Thirty-sixth-street, 150 feet west of Madison-avenue, 25 by 67, basement and four stories; PARAN STEVENS, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 246 West Fortieth-street, 23 by 60, four stories; AMOS WOODRUFF, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of Forty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; JAMES E. VANDERBILT, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 375 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 28, basement and three stories; NICHOLAS REINHARDT, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 47 Rose-street, 23 by 50, five stories; A. G. THORP, Jr., owner.

Two stores and tenements, south-east corner of First-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, 25 by 19 by 50, four stories; JOHN KAMORENS, owner.

Two stores and tenements, west side of Third-avenue, 51 feet south of Seventy-fifth-street, 25 by 55, five stories; JACOB RUDOLFHY, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 447 West Sixteenth-street, 30 by 75, five stories; CATHARINE BARKER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 211 Delancey-street, 25 by 54, five stories; PETER SERBALD, owner.

One stable, No. 430 West Forty-third-street, 25 by 22, two stories; City Fire Department, owners.

One stable, No. 126 West Seventeenth-street, 25 by 19, two stories; R. HOE, Jr., owner.

FRAME BUILDING.

One second-class dwelling, south-west corner of One Hundred and Forty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, 25 by 45, two stories. PHILIP SMITH, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	48	Second-class dwellings	7
Brown-stone fronts	29	Tenement-houses	5
Iron fronts	4	Stores and tenement	6
Brick fronts	14	Public buildings, hall, &c	2
Frame building	1	Stores	2
First-class dwellings	21	Stables	2

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 28, 1870, the following buildings have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Unsafe Walls.—Building south side Thirty-seventh-street, 570 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, rear and side walls, WM. H. WEBB, owner; No. 50 Avenue D, rear wall and basement piers, THEODORE SMITH, owner; No. 241 East Second-street, front wall and lintels, Mrs. FREEMAN, owner; Nos. 55 and 57 Sheriff-street, front and rear walls, CHARLES MCGENNIS, lessee; No. 184 Second-avenue, rear wall and extension, JAMES M. BALL, owner; No. 188 Second-avenue, rear wall and extension, CORA MAHNKAN, owner; No. 20 Essex-street, front and north walls, Miss AKERMAN, owner.

Unsafe Beams.—No. 297 Grand-street, girder and second story beams, estate of WILLIAM COOPER, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys.—No. 328 Stanton-street, DAVID JONES, owner; No. 338 Stanton-street, JOHN MCGUIRE, owner; No. 340 Stanton-street, HENRY SCHMULTS, owner; building south-east corner Grand and Mercer streets, S. A. BEEKMAN, owner; No. 332 Stanton-street, R. DIXSON, owner; No. 336 Stanton-street, Mrs. MCGEEHAN, owner.

THE ERIE TROUBLES.

Dissolution of the Injunction Against the English Stockholders—Judge Brady's Opinion.

The injunction was, yesterday, dissolved by Judge BRADY, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the case of NYSE *vs.* The Erie Railway Company. In deciding to dissolve this injunction, which had been granted against the English stockholders of the Erie Railroad, Judge BRADY has rendered the following statement and opinion: The motion to dissolve the injunction granted in this case was made upon the complaint and answer. It was conceded upon the argument that the injunction was too broad, and it was therefore vacated in such respects as the concession covered.

The equities of the complaint are fully denied by the answer, and the charge of unlawful combination and conspiracy confuted. It was not questioned upon the argument that the answer met the allegations of the complaint and denied them fully, but it was contended by the plaintiff's counsel that the verification to the answer not having been made by the defendants, but by their attorney and agent, in fact it was not sufficient to accomplish the same result as if it had been made by the defendants, or one of them. The objection cannot be sustained. The Code provides that the verification may be made by the agent or attorney of all the material allegations if the pleading be within his personal knowledge, and it appears from the statements contained in the affidavit made by the agent that he possesses the necessary qualifications within the statute. I have, therefore, carefully examined the case, and entertain no doubt that the injunction should be dismissed. Ordered accordingly.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
126—Scott vs. Seaman.	143—Clark vs. Gardiner.
127—Same vs. Same.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 28.

By Judge Brady.

Rubber Tip Pencil Company *vs.* S. D. Hovey; motion to dissolve must be denied; costs to abide event.

Schlessinger *vs.* Ancrein; default opened; judgment to remain as security.

Nyce *vs.* Heath; motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Maria Sahulka *vs.* Vincent Sahulka; judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Barnard.

Hainez *vs.* Laing; amendments settled.

Lanigan *vs.* Lanigan; judgment granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 28.

By Judge Larremore.

O'Connor *vs.* Kornblum; motion denied with cost to abide event.

Arianna Jones *vs.* Abram R. Jones; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

The Chemical National Bank of New-York *vs.* Watts; motion granted; service of summon set aside and stay vacated.

Schwab *vs.* Purcell; motion granted.

Crow *vs.* Meehan; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 28.

Before Judge Brady.

HABEAS CORPUS—ABANDONMENT.

In rel. John Quinn.—The petitioner in this case was committed for abandonment. The counsel appearing on behalf of the prisoner, Mr. Fellows, Assistant District-Attorney, moved for the discharge of the writ and remanding of the prisoner on the ground that the remedy for any irregularity in a case of this kind was not by writ of habeas corpus, but by appeal to the Court of Special Sessions.

Judge BRADY discharged the writ, and remanded the prisoner.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT—ANOTHER HABEAS.

In rel. —— Snow.—The petitioner in this case was committed in default of $300 bail to keep the peace for six months. His counsel also failed to appear, and the commitment being regular on its face, Assistant District-Attorney Fellows moved that the writ be dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

Judge BRADY granted the motion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

"A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS."

John S. Barry vs. *William Fisher & Son.*—In this case, heretofore reported in the TIMES, and in which stocks and securities to the amount of more than $100,000 were attached in the hands Hallgarten & Co. and Van Schaick & Co., Judge BARNARD has set aside the attachment on the ground, that since the plaintiff's cause of action accrued, the defendants' firm had taken in a new partner, one Remington, and that the property of the new firm could not be levied upon for debts due by the old firm, even to the extent of the interests of the partners who were members of the old firm. It is understood an appeal has been taken from this decision, which if necessary, will be carried to the Court of Appeals. In the meantime Judge BRADY has granted a stay of proceedings on the alleged ground, among others, the doubtful solvency of the defendants, William Fisher & Son.

A. J. Vanderpoel and E. R. Robinson for plaintiff; F. F. Marbury and Ira Shaffer, opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 28.

Before Judge Brady

THE WATKINS DIVORCE AGAIN.

Amanda Watkins vs. *John Watkins.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from imprisonment for the non-payment of alimony, on the ground of illness and inability to pay. It appeared that the defendant had once been liberated by order of Judge Ingraham on payment of a portion of the alimony, but was subsequently rearrested for the non-payment of alimony which subsequently became due. The motion for his discharge is now renewed. Judge BRADY directed his admission to bail to abide the limits, proceedings to be taken for his discharge under the act within thirty days.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 28.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65	109⅛	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. C.	87
60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	109⅛	10,000 do	86⅞
22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n	108⅛	100 Erie R	21
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108⅜	600 Reading R	96⅛
75,000 U. S. 5s, 10.40, C	106⅛	200 L. S. & M. S. R. b3	89⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur'y	110⅛	400 do	89⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s., n	60½	10 do	89⅛
10,000 do	60⅜	575 do b. c.	89⅛
5,000 N. C., Sp. Tax	23¼	500 do	89⅛
3,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct	77½	900 do	89⅞
9,000 Ill. Cen. Bds., '79	100	10 Panama R	81
4,000 Mich. S., 2d M	94	5 do	80
3,000 C. Pac. R. G. Bs	86	45 do	80⅛
2,000 Alt. & T. H., 2d M. Pf	87	100 Chic. & N. W. R	82⅛
500 Clev. & P., 2d M	95	321 Chic. & N. W. Pf	84⅛
3,000 N. Mo., 1st M. Bs	82	200 do s30	84⅛
150 Tenth Nat'l Bank	125	100 do	84⅛
5 Cent. Nat'l Bank	103	10 do	84⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md	26¾	15 N. J. Cen. R	100⅛
600 W. U. Tel	34	400 do b30	100⅛
100 Mariposa Pref	10⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul R	59⅛
100 Pacific Mail S. Co	39⅝	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf	75⅛
100 do	39⅜	100 Tol. Wab. & West	48⅛
100 U. S. Express	43⅛	85 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd	93
200 Wells-Far. Ex. S'p	2⅞	400 Morris & Essex R	88⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud. R	91⅜	200 do	88⅛
100 do b4	91⅜	200 do	88⅛
100 do s3	91⅛	400 do	89
50 do	91⅛	10 N. Y. & N. H. R	150
100 do b. c.	91¼	100 Bost., H. & Erie R	3⅛
400 do	91⅛	100 Col., C. & Ind. C. R	17
300 do	91⅛	100 do	17⅛
100 do	92	100 do	17⅜
		200 do	17⅜

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81	113	100 Harlem R	132
70,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	109⅛	500 Reading b. c. b3	96⅛
21,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	109⅛	600 do	96⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	109⅛	500 L. S. & Mich. So	90⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new s3	108⅛	700 do b. c.	90⅛
32,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	108⅜	300 do	90⅛
10,000 do	108⅜	42 Panama R	81
2,300 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	109	70 do	81½
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	106⅛	30 do	82
20,000 do	107	10 Ill. Central R	130
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur	110⅛	5 do	131
10,000 do	110⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf	84⅛
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n	60⅛	200 do	84⅛
5,000 do	60	30 do	85
35,000 do	60	300 Chic. & R. I	113⅜
3,000 Mo. St. 6s	89	400 Mil. & St. Paul	59⅛
800 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	92⅛	500 do b60	59⅜
400 do	92⅛	300 do b. c.	59⅛
100 Erie R b. c.	21⅛	100 Tol., W. & W	48⅜
		10 do	49

THURSDAY, July 28—P. M.

The following are the official figures of the Customs Revenues in Gold, of the United States, for the late Fiscal Year, as compared with the previous year. The returns for the Fourth Quarter, now first published, turn out better by $1,300,000 than the informal estimate heretofore made; raising the total for the whole year to $193,934,346:

CUSTOMS REVENUES OF UNITED STATES.

Fiscal Year.	1870. June 30.	1869. June 30.
First quarter	$52,598,922	$49,623,594
Second quarter	41,308,147	36,960,463
Third quarter	48,196,911	49,389,534
Fourth quarter	51,830,366	44,031,835
Total	$193,934,346	$180,008,426

The other revenues of the Treasury for the same fiscal year, as compared with 1869:

INTERNAL REVENUES OF UNITED STATES.

Fiscal Year.	1870. June 30.	1869. June 30.
First quarter	$49,926,352	$38,751,402
Second quarter	37,261,738	31,180,324
Third quarter	37,980,411	32,602,540
Fourth quarter	58,044,718	56,587,674
Total	$183,216,219	$159,122,249

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES.

Fiscal Year.	1870. June 30.	1869. June 30.
First quarter	$6,222,941	$6,250,066
Second quarter	11,020,532	7,833,219
Third quarter	6,850,485	5,766,554
Fourth quarter	4,304,575	7,063,676
Total	$28,398,533	$27,752,785

RECAPITULATION OF REVENUES.

Fiscal Year.	1870. June 30.	1869. June 30.
Customs	$193,934,346	$180,008,426
Taxes	183,216,219	159,122,249
Miscellaneous	28,398,533	27,752,785
Lands	3,282,274	4,020,285
Total	$408,831,372	$370,903,745
Expenditures	292,111,269	321,041,044
Surplus	$116,720,103	*$49,862,701

* Of this surplus $45,211,275 was saved in the fourth quarter, under the Grant Administration, from April 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869.

There was a rise of ⅛ ₱ cent. in Gold today, as compared with the late sales of Wednesday. The market had a firm appearance on the continued large shipments to England, and the rise in the rate of Interest to 5 ₱ cent. in London; but there seemed, withal, a lack of buoyancy in the speculation, and less confidence in higher prices. Opinions differ as to the effect of the first great battle between France and Prussia, assuming that it should go decidedly in favor of France, which is not improbable from our present reports of the immense preparation on the French side. Some parties argue that such a victory would be the precursor of negotiation or mediation and an early peace; others that it would be but the beginning of a general European War. In either case it is sufficiently clear that our own people care very little about the price of Gold as affecting our home interest. If it should be wanted in larger sums than have yet gone forward to pay for United States Bonds, or to settle American balances, the preference would be that a good round premium should be realized for all the Gold bought on the market.

The Extra Cunard steamer today carries out about a million of Gold, making, with Wednesday's shipments, $4,250,000 thus far in the week, and the chances are that the steamers on Saturday will swell this sum to about seven millions.

The further advance of Interest by the Bank in London has made sight Exchange stiff at 110⅞@110⅞ ₱ cent., and reduced the rate on actual sales of 60-day Bills to 109⅞ ₱ cent. There were considerable transactions in the latter, mostly from second hands, in prime names at 109⅞ ₱ cent., such as Bank of British North America, Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans, &c.

Money continues to be freely offered to the Brokers at 5 ₱ cent. as the rule, with frequent exceptions at 4 ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange markets were better than yesterday. The upward turn in the New-York and Western Railways noticed at the close of business on Wednesday, gained strength, both in respect to prices and the character of the buyers, this forenoon, and the movement was further assisted by a strong demand for the Public Funds at advancing figures, and the moderate offerings of 5-20s to the Sinking Fund at the Treasury Office. The 1867s advanced to 108⅞, and the 1862s to 109⅞ ₱ cent.

In regard to the Railway market, the turn of speculation is what might have been expected from the extreme *selling* temper of the Exchange and Long Room on Tuesday and Wednesday. A number of the previous *Bull* speculators closed up their accounts at a loss, and reversed their action by going *short*, while the old bearish element on the Street redoubled their sales on the calculation of a further general break down. These influences, combined, made prices on such stocks as Lake Shore, New-York Central, Reading, &c., as to attract buyers, and appearances indicate that new combinations are forming to carry the market up again in August.

In the State Bonds new Tennessees fell to 60 ₱ cent.

The following are the offers 5-20s to the Sinking Fund, and the accepted offers:

OFFERS TO SELL 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

G. F. Baker, cashier.		Frank & Gans.	
$50,000 '65, c., n	107.94	$100,000 '65, n	108
7,100 '67, r	107.74	100,000 '65, n	108.01
10,000 '67, c	107.74	J. S. Stanton.	
25,000 '62, c	107.99	2,000 '62, c	108.05
7,100 '62, c	107.74	2,000 '62, r	108.05
800 '62, r	107.74	500 '67	108.05
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.		500 '65, r	108.05
4,500 '62, c	108.37	10,000 '65, r., o	108.10
5,000 '65, r	108.37	15,000 '65, c., o	108.15
92,150 '62, c	108.37	20,000 '65, c., o	108.20
10,000 '65, r., o	108.37	25,000 '65, c., o	108.25
5,000 '64, r	108.37	35,000 '65, c., o	108.35
77,000 '64, r	108.37	30,000 '65, n	108.30
Bates & Brown.		W. B. Bend.	
5,000 '65, r., o	107.92	50,000 '65, o	108.20
3,000 '62, r	108.31	50,000 '65, o	109.25
450 '64	108.31	50,000 '65, o	108.35
L. Kuhn.		50,000 '65, o	108.50
50,000 '67	107.60	50,000 '64	108.55
D. Chauncey, Jr.		Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.	
10,000 '64, c	108.09	20,000 '64	108.20
10,000 '64, c	108.09	4,000 '65, n	108.20
30,000 '65, r., o	108.09	26,000 '65, n	108.20
50,000 '65, c	108.09	Marx & Co.	
100,000 '65, c	108.19	50,000 '65, c., n	108.05
100,000 '65, c	108.29	50,000 '65, c., n	108.11
100,000 '65, c., n	108.39	1,000 '62	108
100,000 '65, c	108.49	National Currency Bank.	
C. D. Mathews.		8,600 '62	107.98
13,500 '64, c	107.93	2,000 '64	107.98
10,000 '65, c., n	108.23	2,400 '65, o	107.98
11,000 '62, c	108.47	2,000 '65, n	107.98
S. T. Russell & Co.		10,000 '67	107.95
15,000 '67, c	108.50	L. Frank.	
15,000 '67, c	108.45	28,550 '62	108.08
E. Sweet & Co.		850 '65, o	108.08
1,400 '62, c	107.59	65,900 '65, n	108.08
3,400 '65, c	107.59	50,200 '67	108.08
4,000 '67, c	107.59	15,000 '64	108.08
10,000 '62, c	107.86	30,500 '65	108.18
10,000 '62, c	107.91	50,000 '65	108.28
10,000 '64, c	107.61	59,000 '65	108.38
5,000 '64, c	107.59	White, Morris & Co.	
25,000 '65, c. n	107.67	1,000 '62, r	107.86
20,000 '65, c., n	107.61	1,200 '62, c	107.86
25,000 '65, c., n	107.81	300 '64, c	107.86
10,000 '65, c., n	107.59	7,000 '65, c., o	107.86
10,000 '67, c	107.59	1,000 '65, r., o	107.86
10,000 '67, c	107.58	7,500 '65, c., n	107.95
Lounsbery & Fanshawe.		12,000 '67, c	107.95
50,000 '67	108.18	Williams & Bostwick.	
50,000 '67	108.22	20,000 '67, c	107.90
50,000 '67	108.28	20,000 '67, c	107.95
50,000 '67	108.33		
50,060 '67	108.39	$2,551,400	
Baker & Kitchen.			
100,000 '67, c	108.17		

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF 5-20S, JULY 28.

Frank & Gans.		W. B. Bend.	
$100,000 '65, n	108	$50,000 '65	108.20
100,000 '65, n	108.01	50,000 '65	108.25
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.		50,000 '65	108.35
20,000 '64, r	108.20	J. S. Stanton.	
4,000 '65, r., n	108.20	2,000 '62	108.05
26,000 '65, r., n	108.20	2,000 '62, r	108.05
Marx & Co.		500 '67	108.05
50,000 '65, n	108.05	500 '65, n	108.05
50,000 '65, n	108.01	10,000 '65, r., o	108.10
1,000 '62	108	15,000 '65, c., o	108.15
Nat. Currency Bank.		20,000 '65, c., o	108.20
8,600 '62	107.98	25,000 '65, c., o	108.25
2,000 '64	107.98	35,000 '65, c., o	108.35
2,400 '65, o	107.98	30,000 '65, c., o	108.30
2,000 '65, n	107.98	Drexell, Winthrop & Co.	
10,000 '67	107.98	4,560 '62, c	108.37
Baker & Kitchen.		5,000 '65, r	108.37
100,000 '67	108.17	87,750 '62, r	108.37
White, Morris & Co.		G. F. Baker, Cash.	
1,000 '62, r	107.86	50,000 '65, c	107.94
1,200 '62, c	107.86	7,100 '67, r	107.74
300 '64, c	107.86	10,000 '67, c	107.74
7,000 '65, c	107.86	25,000 '62, c	107.99
1,000 '65, r	107.86	7,100 '62, c	107.74
7,500 '65, c	107.95	800 '62, r	107.74
2,000 '67, c	107.95	Bates & Brown.	
Williams & Bostwick.		5,000 '65, r., o	107.92
20,000 '67, c	107.90	3,000 '62, r	108.31
20,000 '67, c	107.95	450 '64, r	108.31
L. Frank.		Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
28,550 '62	108.08	50,000 '67	107.60
850 '65, o	108.08	C. D. Mathews.	
65,900 '65, o	108.08	13,500 '64, c	107.93
53,200 '67	108.08	10,000 '65, c., n	108.23
15,000 '64	108.08	Edward Sweet & Co.	
30,500 '65	108.18	1,400 '62, c	107.59
50,000 '65	108.28	3,400 '65, c	107.59
D. Chauncey, Jr.		4,000 '67, c	107.59
10,000 '64, r	108.09	10,000 '62, c	107.86
10,000 '64, c	108.09	10,000 '62, c	107.91
30,000 '65, r	108.09	10,000 '64, c	107.61
50,000 '65, c	108.09	5,000 '64, c	107.59
100,000 '65, c	108.19	25,000 '65, c	107.67
100,000 '65, c	108.29	20,000 '65, c	107.61
Lounsbury & Fanshawe.		25,000 '65, c	107.81
50,000 '67	108.18	10,000 '65, c	107.59
50,000 '67	108.22	10,000 '67, c	107.59
50,000 '67	108.28	10,000 '67, c	107.58
50,000 '67	108.33		
Total	$2,000,000		

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. There was a further rise in the Public Funds. Gold lost the advance of the morning:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 28.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅛	110
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108⅞
American Gold Coin	121⅜	121½
Bills on London, at sight	110⅝	110⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	61	60⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅜	92⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅛	88⅛
Reading Railroad	96	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅜	113⅞
North-western Common	82	82⅛
North-western Preferred	84⅜	85
Pacific Mail Company	39⅜	40⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	76⅛
St. Paul Common	59⅛	60
Lake Shore	89⅜	90⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	34
New-Jersey Central	100	100½
Toledo and Wabash	48⅜	50

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 28.

Gold receipts	$594,331 80
Gold payments	2,293,671 19
Gold balance	69,389,974 29
Currency receipts	1,906,925 05
Currency payments	394,663 59
Currency balance	13,679,564 08
Customs	553,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,028,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67	108⅜
5 ₱ cent. coup., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., '68	109⅛
5-20 coup., '62	110	10-40 registered	106⅛
5-20 coup., '64	109⅛	10-40 coupon	107
5-20 coup., '65	109⅛	6s currency	110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	63	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds	60	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	63	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	47¾	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. Funding Act, '66	35⅜	Indiana 5 ₱ cent	100
N. C. F'ndg Act, n. bs.	29⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73	97
N. C. F'ndg Act, s. tax	23⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
S. Carolina new bds.	75	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
S. C. April and Oct	77	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	100
Missouri 6s	88	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., W. L.	100
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72	106
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73	109
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74	107
Alabama 8s	98⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75	107
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is.	74	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	99	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Del., L. & W. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Tol. & W. 2d M	84
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	103	Ill. & S. I. 1st	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	103	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	95
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	95	Chi., R. I. & Pac	96
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	82	Mor. & Essex 2d M	97
Harlem 1st M	101	N. Jer. Cen. new bds	102
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	100	Pitts., F. W. & Chi. 2d	98⅛
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	88
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	109	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M	98
Mich. S. 7 p. ct. 2d M.	93⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M	74
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	99	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	97
Cen. Pac. bds	85	Chi. & Alt. Inc	93
Union Pac. 1st bds	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	96
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., '70	110	Mil. & St. P. 2d M	84
Alton & T. H. 1st	94	Jol. & Chi. 1st M	92
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref	87	Col., C. & Ind. 1st M.	79⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	68

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Continental	92⅛
Mechanics'	134	Importers' & Traders'	152
America	145	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
City	205	Central National	103
Phenix	109⅛	Fourth National	105
Tradesmen's	150	Tenth National	120
Seventh Ward	110	Oriental	160
State of New-York	110	Gold Exchange	60
Commerce	122	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Ocean	87	Del. & Hudson Canal	117
American Exchange	113	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Chatham	167	Western Union Tel	34
Bank of the Republic	120	Quicksilver Mining	4⅛
Bank of N. America	107⅛	Mariposa Mining	5⅛
Hanover	104	Mariposa Preferred	10
Irving	117⅛	Adams Express	64⅛
Citizens'	130	Wells-Fargo Express	13⅛
East River	114	Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip	2⅛
Market	124	American Express	42⅛
Nassau	108	United States Express	43⅛
Shoe and Leather	167	Pacific Mail	39⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 28.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100⅜	101
City 6s, new	100⅜	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	115⅛	115⅛
Pennsylvania Central	115⅛	115½
Reading	96⅜	96½
Lehigh Valley	56⅜	56⅞
Catawissa Preferred	36	36⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅜
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	34	34⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅜	89

The Farmers' Trust will pay the August Coupons of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw First Mortgage Bonds.

Mr. WILLIAM L. JENKINS, late cashier, has been made President of the Bank of America, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent decease of Mr. JAMES PUNNETT. Mr. JAFFREY, an old employe of the bank, succeeds Mr. JENKINS as cashier.

Mr. JOHN GREENOUGH, formerly of Boston, and for many years connected with Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., and Mr. ALFRED P. REEVES, Private Secretary to Secretaries MCCULLOCH and BOUTWELL, have become associated with the banking firm of HENRY CLEWS & Co.

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August.

In noticing the local controversy about "hot grain," the Chicago *Tribune* remarks:

"It may interest some holders of paper representing Wheat which is reported to be hot in Chicago elevators, to know that the total receipts of Wheat in this city since the 15th day of June exceed the amount now in store by a few thousand bushels, inasmuch as the boast of the warehousemen is that they keep all grain as fresh as possible by serving out the oldest Wheat to shippers, and as they now represent that the Wheat out of condition has all been in store six weeks or longer, and as they further claim that nearly all the No. 2 Spring Wheat in this city is hot, it is perhaps pertinent to vary an old question slightly and inquire, What have they done with it?

While putting questions, it may not be impertinent if we ask another: How is it that the only grain that ever gets hot belongs to the speculative grade, when the inferior grades do not get out of condition, though, by the rules of inspection, they are not warranted to keep? The No. 2 Wheat and No. 2 Corn, which are defined to be "sound," &c., when taken into store, are precisely the grades that are annually pronounced to be out of condition. It may be that the practice of buying long demoralizes these grades, but to outsiders it seems as if the practice of selling short, on the part of the elevator men, has more to do with it. There certainly could be no nearer way devised for getting out of a dilemma than to call the grain hot, and then buy it in at heavy discount."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 13th of July, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,355,208	Increase	£39,839
Public deposits	5,938,213	Decrease	1,148,237
Other deposits	18,731,634	Decrease	2,243,159
Gov't securities	12,493,441	Increase	5,003
Other securities	18,433,034	Decrease	2,881,538
Notes unemployed	11,187,530	Decrease	356,840

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,904,290, being a decrease of £1,955; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,004,793, showing a decrease of £444,315 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of consols, with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£21,004,793	£19,768,838
Reserve	12,100,503	10,857,423
Notes in circulation	23,904,290	23,912,415
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	3½ ₱ cent.
Consols	92	93⅛

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NOTICE.

The Coupons due Aug. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company will be paid that day on presentation at the banking house of Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., Financial Agents of this Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York City.

WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST. ☜
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 28, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	38	Beef, pks	110
Cotton, bales	557	Cut-meats, pks	88
Copper, cakes	164	Grease, pks	14
Eggs, bbls	455	Lard, pks	54
Flour, bbls	12,600	Lard, kegs	500
Wheat, bushels	101,153	Stearine, tcs	110
Corn, bushels	45,597	Butter, pks	721
Oats, bushels	36,272	Cheese, boxes	21,595
Flax-seed, bushels	250	Tallow, pks	270
Beans, bushels	120	Oil-cake, pks	533
Hemp, bales	14	Starch, boxes	3,150
Hops, bales	39	Tobacco, hhds	644
Hides, No.	1,623	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	145
Hides, bales	5	Whisky, bbls	841
Leather, sides	5,369	Wool, bales	3,576
Pork, bbls	552	Whale-oil, pks	75

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Scotia*, for Liverpool—400 tcs. Beef, 82 pks. Tobacco, 154 hhds. Tobacco, 10 pks. Tents, 3 pks. Books, 4 cases Cottons, 179 bags Regulus, 1,849 bbls. Pork, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 3 cases Potash.

By the ship *Robena*, for London—5443 bbls. Resin, 1,738 bbls. Flour, 50 hhds. Tallow, 25 tcs. Tobacco, 100 lbs. Spermaciti, 2,700 Staves, 30,580 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Etha Rickmers*, for Queenstown—127 cases Leaf Tobacco, 985 hhds. Tobacco, 15,000 Staves.

By the bark *Jared*, for Queenstown—27,038 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Elvie Allen*, for Genoa—8,800 cases refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Cynthia Palmer*, for Gibraltar for orders—2,200 bbls. and 1,000 cases refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Marianna*, for Lisbon—19 cases Cotton Gins, 1 Cotton Press, 50 boxes Extract Fustic, 220 boxes Extract, 20 boxes Drugs, 12,000 Staves, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 12 cases Scales.

By the brig *Surprise*, for Cadiz—42,600 Staves, 1,700 cases Photolite, 150 bbls. Resin, 11 kegs Nails, 34 bbls. Beef, 4 tcs. Hams, 13 tcs. Lard.

By the brig *C. F. Eaton*, for Gibraltar and Malta—120 [illegible] Tobacco, 146 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco. *Malta*—2,900 lbs. Refined Oil, 60 hhds. Tobacco, 164 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco.

ASHES—Have been salable and firm at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted about steady, with sales reported since our last of 998 bags by the *Campanero* here, and 500 bags by the *Wanderer* at Baltimore, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 89,423 bags, and at other distributing points 35,500 bags. In other descriptions, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the recent light movements thus: 180 bags Java, 416 bags Maracaibo, 140 bags African, sold in lots for consumption, within range; 856 bags Laguayra sold in lots for consumption at 18c.@18½c., gold, duty paid; 15,444 mats Java, cargo ex bark *Auburn* will be offered at auction on Friday next. The stock of other than Rio in first hands here, this morning, was 37,776 bags and 54,533 mats, including 615 bags and 49,362 mats Java, 5,171 mats Singapore, 21,060 bags Maracaibo, 5,185 bags Laguayra, 3,989 bags Ceylon, 1,875 bags Costa Rica, 1,700 bags Manila, 1,119 bags Savanilla, 1,012 bags St. Domingo, 593 bags Jamaica, 400 bags Ceara, and 228 bags Curacoa. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been heavy and lower, under freer offerings and a moderate demand, particularly so for prompt delivery. Sales, since our last, 1,251 bales, for prompt delivery, including 16 bales to shippers, 1,085 bales to spinners, and 150 bales to speculators. Also, 3,500 bales, for forward delivery, including 1,700 bales, basis Low Middling, for July, 18¾c.@19¼c.; 1,300 bales do., August, 16¾c.@17⅜c.; 500 bales do., October, 16½c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15½	15¾	16
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17¾	18	18⅛
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19¾	20
Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20¾
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,491
Receipts last week	3,464
Receipts the preceding week	7,780
Receipts since Sept. 1	728,277
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Sept. 1	418,93
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	26,250

FLOUR AND MEAL—An unusually dull and very weak market has been reported today for State and Western Flour, particularly for shipping extras, which have been offered freely and have been quoted much lower, yet have been in quite limited request. A sale of 1,500 bbls. extra State was made at $6 ₱ bbl. Sour Flour has been in moderate supply and has been sought after to some extent by export buyers, chiefly within a range of from $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl. No. 2 Flour has been quite dull at our revised figures. Good to choice Superfine Flour has not been plenty and has been in moderate request within our range. There has been a light jobbing trade reported in the medium and higher grades, prices of which have been somewhat irregular. At the close the general market was quite flat. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,550 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 25@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6@$6 25; very good to very choice do. at $6 25@$6 85; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $5 90@$6 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6@$6 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 45@$5 10
Sour Flour	5 20@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 6 00
Extra State	6 00@ 6 85
Extra City, shipping grades	6 00@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 00@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 45@ 8 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 30@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy, ₱ bbl.	6 15@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in moderate stock, yet very quiet at drooping prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 625 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$7 30 for poor to good ordinary, and at $7 30@$10 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less urgent demand, ranging from $5 40@$7 75 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand, since our last, at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 35@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine, and ordinary extras, ₱ bbl.	$5 50@$6 20
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras, ₱ bbl.	6 20@ 7 30
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras, ₱ bbl.	7 30@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.	5 40@ 7 75
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.	5 25@ 6 50
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 50@28 00

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately dealt in at irregular prices. Strictly prime parcels of Amber Winter and Nos. 1 and 2 Spring have been quite scarce and wanted, chiefly for export, though partly on speculative account, at firm prices. Inferior, heated and unsound grades have been in liberal supply and quoted lower and irregular, with only a moderate call noted for them, mainly for shipment. White Wheat has been dull but steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,500 bushels, part in store, including White Western, at $1 60@$1 75; very inferior to prime Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 53, closing at $1 50 for fair Amber, afloat; No. 1 Spring very poor to prime, part at $1 43@$1 45; No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 35½ for poor to choice Milwaukee, closing at $1 32@$1 35 for fair to prime, afloat, and $1 20@$1 30 chiefly at $1 20@$1 26 for Chicago; No. 2 and No. 3 Spring, mixed, $1 20; No. 3 Spring, $1 10@$1 15; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1@$1 08; White Genesee at $1 85; Amber State at $1 52@$1 54; new Amber Ohio at $1 55; new White Kentucky at $1 80; new White Tennessee at $1 85; new Amber do. at $1 62 ₱ bushel. Near the close an offer of $1 55 ₱ bushel was said to have been made for a boat-load of very choice Amber State, which was wanted for milling purposes. Corn has been quoted decidedly stronger in price, on a reduced offering, particularly of prime parcels of new Mixed. The demand has been moderate at the improved prices, chiefly for the local and Eastern trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at 95c.@$1 02½ for poor to prime new mixed Western, in boat-loads; $1 03@$1 04½ for small lots of very dry new and old mixed do.; $1 04½@$1 12 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 03@$1 14 for White do., and 90c.@93c. for Unsound ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet, since our last, on a basis of $1 12@$1 15 for State; 97½c.@$1 05 for Western, ₱ bushel. Barley has been very quiet and nominal. Barley-malt continues in light request, since our last, from $1 05@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ₱ bushel; sales, 2,250 bushels. Oats have been in more demand and firmer. Most of the business has been in boat-loads of good mixed Western at 59c. ₱ bushel, at which rate some 4 or 5 loads were placed. Sales have been reported since our last of 86,500 bushels, all told, at 57c.@60c. for inferior to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 59c. for good boat-loads, afloat; 65c.@68c. for ordinary to good, and 69.@70c. for very choice White State and Ohio, and 67c. for White Pennsylvania, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 1,000 bbls. Flour for Liverpool; 1,738 bbls. Flour and 30,580 bushels Wheat for London; 27,038 bushels Wheat for Queenstown for orders; 26,000 bushels Wheat for Lisbon.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand and firm at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in moderate request at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Of Manila, 1,300 bales have been purchased at less than 13c., gold, ₱ lb. Market heavy.

HIDES—Have been quiet at about former rates. Sales, 5,000 Rio Grande, to arrive, on private terms.

HONEY—Has been inactive at 78c.@82c., gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Have been selling, in a jobbing way, at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts have been 39 bales; exports, — bales.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, There has been a good trade with some large sales at full, and in some cases at better figures than have been current for the last few weeks. The advance in gold, the prospects of higher freights, and the falling off in receipts at this point, and also at Buffalo and Oswego, is not without its influence on prices. At the close the market was firmly held at our quotations, with good stocks and well assorted, except in Hemlock and Spruce, which are in light receipt and stock. The receipts at Albany, by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 23, were:

	Boards & Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1870	181,247,900	8,262	....	7,049,800
1869	156,683,800	17,810	5,000	3,562,300

Vessels are in fair supply, and freights steady at current rates, with considerable lumber shipping. We quote:

To New-York, ₱ M	$1 50
To Bridgeport and New-Haven	2 00
To Norwich and Middletown	2 50
To Hartford and Providence	3 00
To Boston, soft wood	4 50
To Boston, hard wood	5 50
Staves, ₱ ton, to Boston	2 50

MOLASSES—There has been more call for medium and low grades at about previous quotations. Sales, 747 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; 100 hhds. low grade Cuba at 24c. ₱ gallon. The stock in first hands this morning included 16,778 hhds. Cuba, 3,563 hhds. Porto Rico, and 3,398 hhds. English Islands. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@65; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair stock and quite moderate demand at drooping prices; sales, 2,500 bbls. low No. 2 at $1 80 ₱ 280 lbs.; exports, 694 bbls. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in request and quoted firm; sales, 190 bbls., in lots, at 40½c.@41c., chiefly at 40½c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 40c.@41½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 65@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White. Tar, $1 80@$2 15. Pitch, $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light request, and quoted about as yesterday, with 12c.@12¼c. bid, and 12½c. asked in bulk, and 16¾c.@17c. as the nominal quotations in shipping order, ₱ gallon. At the Creek sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., on the upper road, for early delivery, at $3 20, and 2,500 bbls., on the lower road, at about $3 35 ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been rather steadier in the local market, but not active. Sales: 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, chiefly, at 24½c.; 5,500 bbls. do., August, at 24c.@24¼c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, the dealings for July delivery showed a higher range of prices, but the market closed weak and irregular: sales, 6,500 bbls. Standard White, for July, at 25@26c., closing at about 25¼c; 2,500 bbls. do. August, at 24c.@24¼c., and 5,000 bbls. do., August to December, at 25c ₱ gallon. The export clearances since our last have been 2,220 bbls. and 1,000 cases for Gibraltar; 8,800 cases for Genoa, and 2,900 cases for Malta. Refined Oil in cases has been quiet, quotations ranging from 29c.@31c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at about 9c. for shipping order, and 4c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very quiet since our last at less firm prices. Prime Mess Pork opened tamely at previous figures, but closed briskly at advanced rates, under the more favorable foreign reports. Other kinds have been inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,650 bbls., all told, at $29 95@$30, chiefly $30, for Western Mess; $30@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $23@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 50@$30 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $30, and 500 bbls. Prime Mess, a fancy brand, seller August, reported at $32 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats continue quiet, but firm; sales have been reported of equal to 170 pks. at 12½c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 20c.@24c. for Western and City Hams, the latter for choice, in tight tcs.; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive at about 15½c.@15¾c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 16c.@16¼c. for Short Rib, ₱ lb. Lard has been quoted steady on a moderate demand, chiefly for Western Steam on the basis of 17⅜c. for prime, for prompt and forward delivery; sales have been reported since our last of 800 tcs. at 15¾c.@17⅜c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¼c.@16⅝c. for City, and 17¼c.@17⅜c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, including seller July, at 17⅜c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in reduced stock and fair demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported, since our last of 200 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain and Mess; $15@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues scarce and quiet at $27@$29 for Prime Mess, and $30@$31 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce. Sales 150 tcs. Beef Hams have been quite dull at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 721 pks. Cheese has been in request at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine factory, new and old. The day's receipts were 21,695 boxes. The week's business for Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: The better grades are in demand, and as receipts run light, being only 6,711 packages of all sorts for the week, the market is firmer, and an advance has been obtained on fine qualities of State; prime firkins selling at 34c.@35c., though this is exceptional and not fully established. Orange County pails are scarce, and the price for selections today is 40c. Western of the better grade is scarce and in demand; medium qualities are quiet. The extreme heats operate badly with butter, causing many lots to be classed as medium that during ordinary weather would pass for fine.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	33@34
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb	29@31
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb	32@33
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb	28@31
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb	29@31
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	23@25
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@35
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@35
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb	30@35
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	25@26
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb	22@24
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	21@25
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb	18@20
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	18@20
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb	11@15

The receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day foot up 46,827 boxes, against 73,362 boxes the previous week. The export demand for Fine to Fancy Factories is good, and the price has been advanced to 14½c., though the bulk of stock received, owing to the heat, is not classed as such, and the heaviest transactions are made at about 14c. The home demand never was lighter than at present.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	14@14½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	9@11
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	4@ 8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb	12@13¼
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	8@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb	12@13
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb	8@11

RICE—Has been quiet but firm. Stock of Rangoon, this morning, 4,500 bags.

SUGARS—A moderate business has been reported on the basis of previous quotations. Sales, 1,043 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9½c.@10¼c., and 181 boxes Havana, part at 10c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅜c.@10c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10½c.@11c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10½c.@11⅝c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request, ranging from 12c.@14¼c., as extremes, ₱ lb. The movement in raw Sugars, since July 1, Messrs. CARL AMANN & CO. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Mel'do
Stock July 1, 1870	102,037	106,706	376,233	1,350
Receipts since 1st of July	24,183	34,884	....	1,465
Total	126,220	141,590	376,233	2,815
Sales since 1st of July	27,667	18,378	1,000	1,331
Stock this day, July 28, 1870	98,553	123,212	375,233	1,484
Stock July 29, 1869	130,776	148,741	120,025	2,416
Stock Aug. 1, 1868	104,415	54,375	44,336	....
Stock Aug. 1, 1867	73,354	48,087	27,962	....

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 90,000 lbs. at 9⅜c.@10⅛c. for Inferior to Choice; 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c.; 28,500 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in very limited demand at lower and drooping prices. Sales, 300 bbls., at $1 01@$1 01½ for wood and iron bound pks., closing heavily, with pretty free offerings, at $1 01, ₱ gallon. Receipts, 841 bales.

WOOL—The thirteenth regular public sale of Wool today, held under the auspices of Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON, was fairly attended by manufacturers and dealers, though the number of buyers present was not as large as at many of the preceding sales. The Wools were disposed of by Mr. J. H. DRAPER, as auctioneer, mostly to consumers, at prices generally considered satisfactory. Upon the best lots the bidding was spirited, and full market prices were obtained, while the poorly conditioned and inferior lots were somewhat neglected. Taking all things into consideration, the sale was regarded as a success. The terms of the sale were cash within 30 days, payable in New-York Aug. 27; subject to draft after that date. Interest at 9 ₱ cent. ₱ annum allowed on all amounts paid before the expiration of 30 days. The lots sold amounted to over 200,000 lbs., and included 1 bale A 1 Spring California, about 500 lbs., at 27c.; 8 bales Fall California, 3,680 lbs., at 17c.; 3 bags Southern Pulled, 700 lbs., at 26c.; 3 bags coarse Tub Washed, 430 lbs., at 40c.; 2 bags Fine Tub Washed, 330 lbs., at 37½c.; 3 bags Burry Pulled, 500 lbs., at 25c.; 6 bags Combing Pulled, 1,000 lbs., at 40c.; 10 bags No. 1 Pulled, 2,050 lbs., at 23c.; 10 bags Low Scoured Texas, 1,410 lbs., at 34½c.; 3 bags Country Extra Pulled, 600 lbs., at 36½c.; 8 bags Brown Extract, 1,450 lbs., at 18c.; 2 bags Light Extract, 320 lbs., at 19c.; 5 bags Country Extra Pulled, 1,090 lbs., at 38½c.; 5 bags Country Superfine Pulled, 930 lbs., at 37½c.; 5 bags Cape Pulled, 800 lbs., at 34½c.; 16 bags Colored Scoured Wool, 2,220 lbs., at 37c.; 14 bags Scoured Wool, 1,780 lbs., at 28c.; 10 bags Medium Scoured Texas Wool, 1,280 lbs., at 47c.; 3 bales X 3 Spring California, 1,380 lbs., at 24c.; 4 bales X 2 Spring California, 1,820 lbs., at 27c.; 7 bales X 1 Spring California, 3,480 lbs., at 27c.; 12 bags Nails, 3,130 lbs., at 20¼c.; 13 bags Coarse Black Wool, 2,140 lbs., at 19c.; 21 bags Coarse Wool, 2,980 lbs., at 42c.; 1 pile Coarse Ohio Fleece, 2,500 lbs., at 43½c.; 1 pile Canada Fleece, 6,400 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile Indiana and Michigan Unmerchantable Fleeces, 4,800 lbs., at 31c.; 1 pile New-Jersey Medium Fleece, 2,700 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile X and XX Wisconsin Fleece, 6,500 lbs., at 41½c.; 2 piles X and XX Michigan Fleece, 8,000 lbs., at 4[illegible]c.; 1 pile Med. Northern Cal., (Spring,) 5,000 lbs., at 30c.; 1 pile No. 2 Unwashed Missouri Fleece, 3,000 lbs., at 30½c.; 1 pile X and XX Indiana Fleece, 6,300 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile Combing Fleeces, 3,600 lbs., at 44c.; 1 pile Medium Iowa Unwashed Fleeces, 5,000 lbs., at 31c.; 1 pile Indiana Tub-washed, 5,000 lbs., at 50c.; 1 pile Medium and De Laine Missouri Unwashed, 5,500 lbs., at 32c.; 1 pile Low Fleeces, 4,700 lbs., at 38½c.; 1 pile Old State Fleeces, 2,000 lbs., at 29c.; 1 pile Canada Combing Fleeces, 3,250 lbs., at 47½c.; 1 pile Fine Wisconsin Unwashed Fleece, 4,500 lbs., at 27c.; 1 pile X and XX Michigan Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile X and XX Michigan Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 45¾c.; 1 pile No. 2 Ohio Fleece, 1,800 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile Ohio Tub-washed, 3,800 lbs., at 50½c.; 1 pile Medium Jersey Unwashed Fleece, 1,200 lbs., at 33c.; 1 pile Fine Michigan Unwashed Fleece, 3,000 lbs., at 26c.; 1 pile Coarser and Combing Unwashed Fleece, (Burry,) 5,000 lbs., at 27½c.; 1 pile Ohio Tub-washed, 800 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile Broken Unwashed Fleeces, 1,000 lbs., at 27c.; 1 pile Iowa Tub-washed, (some burrs,) 800 lbs., 43c.; 1 pile Fine and Medium Texas 3,100 lbs., at 30½c.; 1 pile X and XX Iowa Unwashed, 4,500 lbs., at 27½c.; 1 pile Coarse Unwashed, 1,070 lbs., at 12½c.; 1 pile Coarse and ¼ Blood Fleeces, 1,000 lbs., at 36c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Fleeces, 1,500 lbs., at 28c.; 1 pile Fine and Medium Spring California, (burry,) 3,500 lbs., at 20c.; 1 pile Combing Fleeces, 1,000 lbs., at 35½c.; 1 pile Iowa Unmerchantable Fleeces, 1,500 lbs., at 26½c.; 1 pile X and XX Iowa Fleeces, 3,000 lbs., at 3[illegible]c.; 1 pile X and XX State (old) Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 42½c.; 1 pile XX Ohio (heavy) Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 33½c.; 1 pile Ohio Tub-washed, 5,000 lbs., at 48c.; 1 pile X and XX West Virginia Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at [illegible]c.; 1 pile X and XX West Virginia Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 44½c.; 1 pile Combing Fleeces, 1,820 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile XX Ohio and West Virginia Fleeces, 5,500 lbs., at 48½c.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been somewhat brisker, and rates have been generally well supported. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steam, a small lot of Wheat at 12d. ₱ bushel; 150 bbls. Pork on private terms; 75 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ₱ tc., and 1,500 boxes Cheese on private terms. For London, an Austrian vessel was chartered, for general cargo, and engagements were reported of 2,000 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs., and 300 tons Oil Cake at 32s. 6d ₱ ton. For Bristol, two barks were chartered for general cargo, and engagements were reported at equal to 70,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel; and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 13d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, 200 hhds. Tobacco at 45s. ₱ ton. For Cronstadt, an American bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, direct, a bark with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Trieste, an American bark with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at about 7s. 3d. ₱ lb.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870.

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Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 505 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The French Emperor left St. Cloud, yesterday, for the seat of war. He was accompanied by Prince NAPOLEON. The Empress, who was "deeply moved," parted with them at the railway station, and afterward proceeded, with the ladies of her Court, to the Chapel of Notre Dame des Victoires, where she placed a votive lamp, similar to the one placed in the same chapel at the beginning of the Italian war. In some quarters it is asserted that Prince NAPOLEON is going on a secret mission to Denmark. The Emperor, before he left, had a very friendly interview with the Spanish Minister. A letter signed by NAPOLEON has been addressed to the commander of the National Guard, expressing his confidence in the home troops to protect Paris and the Empress. The *Moniteur du Soir* of yesterday says the movement of the troops denotes immediate and decisive action. The prayers of the clergy have been invoked by OLLIVIER for the safety of NAPOLEON and his son. The American Legion now forming in Paris will be under the command of a French officer. A congratulatory address has been sent by the Empress to the sailors of the Baltic fleet. The Government adheres to its original design of excluding all officers, including American, even of the highest rank, from the army lines. ABDEL KADER has volunteered in the French Army.

The secret treaty is still discussed by the Press of the Continent. It is announced by the Prussian Government that the Benedetti autograph in the treaty can be seen by callers at the Foreign Office. A correspondent writing to the *Indépendance Belge* from Berlin vouches for the fact as first published, says that the treaty is in the possession of Prussia, and adds that France, having often demanded its return and been refused, now goes to war. Dispatches from Berlin state that this treaty is not the only one on file of the kind; that another document is in existence which shows that NAPOLEON opened similar objectionable negotiations in reference to Switzerland. BISMARCK, in a later dispatch, fully confirms the authenticity of the treaty as published, and states that ever since 1866, France has tempted Prussia with offers of territory at the expense of Belgium.

Yesterday was observed quite generally in Prussia, as a day of fasting and prayer. No Prussian troops, it is reported from Baden, are to be seen along the Rhine from Basle to Constance. The troops of Wurtemberg are moving toward Rastadt Fortress. The Belgian camp at Beverloo has been broken up and the troops distributed among the frontier fortresses. Work on all the fortifications is being pushed ahead. A French cruiser is reported off the Isle of Wight and is said to be boarding all merchantmen. The war premium of French bottoms is one-half per cent. Prussia exempts from seizure the enemy's merchant marine not carrying contraband of war. The North German steamers *Bremen* and *Baltimore* have arrived at Southampton. The *Shipping Gazette* censures the attempt of Prussia to interfere with the coal trade in the Baltic, and thinks the next move will be to declare coal contraband of war.

Denmark has officially notified France of neutrality. It is rumored in Paris that a conditional alliance has been concluded with Italy, which country, in case of certain eventualities, is to receive 60,000,000 francs from France and be left free to make Rome the capital. The Pope is said to accept as inevitable the evacuation of Rome. Russia is also said to be feeling more friendly to France. The people of St. Petersburg are reported to be furious at the interception of French papers by Prussia, and Prussia complains of England for furnishing arms and coal to the enemy. The indignation felt in Madrid at GRAMMONT's aspersion of the Spanish Cortes is said to have caused some ill-feeling. Russia has increased her force in Poland to 200,000 men. At Liverpool, all demonstrations in favor of either Power now at war has been prohibited. In the House of Lords, last night, the war question was again discussed, and the policy of enforcing a strict neutrality was sustained.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

There was great exultation expressed in London, yesterday, when the news of the *Cambria's* victory was received....A number of additional failures were reported, yesterday, in London and Liverpool, but not as many as were expected. The Bank of England has increased the rate of interest to five per cent....EDMUND ABOUT will, it is said, replace the late M. PARADOL in the French Academy, and possibly as Minister to this country....Mme. RATAZZI died on Wednesday at Florence.

GENERAL.

The anniversary meeting of the State Suffrage Association, which was organized in Saratoga last year, begun its sessions at that village yesterday. A large number of the exponents of women's rights were present.

Since the nomination of Gen. MAXWELL by the Gentile Citizens of Salt Lake City, Utah, as delegate to Congress, the Mormans have been belligerent. On Wednesday two citizens were attacked and badly beaten.

Advices from Shanghai, China, received at London to July 4, show that the recent attack on foreigners at Pekin was made on the French only. The details given of the massacre are terrible.

An iron steamer, 2,500 tons burden, the *Wyanoke*, was successfully launched yesterday at Wilmington, Del.

The Peoria paper-mills and distilleries of FARRELL, SPEAR & CO., at Peoria, Ill., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Several thousand barrels of whisky was also burned. The loss is $500,000, and about half covered by insurance.

Gov. HOFFMAN has refused to consider REAL'S application for pardon, and has advised his counsel to inform the prisoner that there is no hope in his case.

Two destructive fires occurred yesterday morning, one in Cincinnati, Ohio, by which the Queen City sawing and planing mill and a dozen houses were burned, and the other at Syracuse, in this State, by which SWEET & Co.'s steel works were destroyed. Loss in the former case, $70,000; in the latter, $50,000.

JAMES M. FLAGG, of No. 52 Downing-street, in this City, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the water from the deck of the steamer *Electra*, as she was going into the dock at Providence, R. I. His body has not as yet been recovered.

The Republican State Convention of South Carolina concluded its sessions on Wednesday evening. Gov. SCOTT was renominated. A majority of the delegates were colored. Ex-Congressman B. F. WHITTEMORE was Chairman of the Committees on Platform and on Credentials.

Gov. HOLDEN has refused to deliver up the prisoners arrested by KIRK in Alamance County, N. C., in obedience to the mandate of the Chief-Justice. All motions for relief made by the prisoners' counsel have been refused, on the ground that they would avail nothing, and the Chief-Justice advises an appeal to the Chief-Justice of the United States Court.

The colored man, COSTAN, who murdered his wife in Baltimore, yesterday morning, had previously borne an excellent character. A number of physicians, who called upon the prisoner, give it as their opinion that the crime is clearly attributable to temporary insanity, brought on by the excessive heat.

The murderer of Col. BUEL, J. M. MILONE, died on Wednesday, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Before his death he confessed having shot Col. BUEL because the latter compelled him to saw a cord of wood as a penalty for absence from roll-call.

Gen. O'NEILL, the Fenian Commander, is to be brought today from Burlington to Windsor, Vt., for trial before the United States Court. Judges WOODRUFF and SMALLEY are the presiding officers.

The Iowa Press Association excursion party, numbering 140 editors, arrived in St. Louis on Wednesday night and remained over yesterday, enjoying the hospitalities of the city. The convention of Maine and New Hampshire editors at Rye Beach in the latter State is largely attended. On Wednesday evening the convention was addressed by speaker BLAINE and Gov. STEARNS.

A three-story brick grist-mill in Newburyport, owned by MOONEY & Co., caved in yesterday, burying three men in the ruins. Fortunately they were all rescued alive although severely injured.

The Saleswomen's Early Closing Association held its weekly meeting in Plimpton Hall last evening. Considerable progress was made in perfecting their organization, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

ALBERT WEGEMAN, of 212 Degraw-street, a pupil of the Polytechnic Institute, was nominated and virtually appointed yesterday, after a severe examination, a cadet to the Naval Accadamy at Annapolis.

Personal Interests and Great Parties.

In reference to the campaign in Ohio, the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives prominence to a rumor that the Republican Party in that State is to be organized this year with special regard to the next election of a United States Senator—"the State Central Committee is to be constructed, as far as possible, in the interest of some one aspirant to that high position." This is not the first time the Republican Party of Ohio has been made subordinate to individual ambition. Nominations for the Legislature which elected SHERMAN over SCHENCK were controlled by preferences for one or the other of these gentlemen; and the result was a demoralized Legislature, whose general incompetency disgusted and, for a time, defeated the Republicans. The *Gazette* protests against a repetition of the experiment as unwise and dangerous, because "calculated to weaken and distract at a time when concentration and a complete union of forces is needed."

The mischief complained of is not confined to Ohio. There are few States in which its effects have not been more than once discernible, and still fewer that should not ponder the warning addressed to Ohio Republicans. A Senatorship may not always be the disturbing influence, though when it does operate there are not many more powerful. But the evil always assumes the same general character. The party as an organization suffers from factions formed within it; for these factions are actuated by purposes at variance with its usefulness and welfare. Sometimes the factions represent rival Senatorial pretensions—sometimes competing combinations for the management of local offices. Their tendency is always the same. They invest with power men who substitute impudence for brains, who deem intrigue of more importance than principle, and who drive into retirement the majority of those whose abilities and reputations qualify them for really efficient service. It is a game in which the worst men have the best chances; they play for stakes that are degrading, with cards which high-principled Republicans will not touch. The party in whose name the game is carried on invariably pays the penalty. Ohio may be familiar with its tricks, but no State has experienced more of its disastrous consequences than New-York. It has given us defeat instead of victory, and has converted what should be sources of strength, into causes of almost hopeless demoralization.

Here and everywhere, duty and interest are identical in regard to the nominations to be made this Fall. Whether the contest be for seats in Congress, or for positions in States, personal claims must give way to broader considerations. There is an idea in some quarters that the Republican Party was made exclusively for those who manage it, and nominations are arranged accordingly. Senators and Congressmen and Committee-men are parties to the plan. How the Republican Party will gain or lose, and how the country will fare under the treatment, are, in their judgment, questions of minor importance. The great essential is, that "politics shall pay." We cannot too strongly urge upon Republicans the necessity of frustrating these tactics, and of deciding in some emphatic manner that the Republican organization shall be freed from the sinister dictation which in many localities now dooms it to disaster. The people, who neither buy places nor sell principles, have the matter in their own hands. It is for them to say whether the party they have so faithfully sustained shall be subject to special interests, personal or corporate, or whether by wise and honest management it shall secure strength enough to prosecute its reforming mission to the end.

A United Germany.

Looked at in the light of our own institutions, we are apt to underrate the difficulties which stand in the way of a united Germany, and to misapprehend what would be the true character of the achievement so earnestly desired by German patriots. Living in a country where no single State has any temptation to claim the supremacy over its associates, we are apt to conclude that in a confederation of the German-speaking populations of Europe a strong central executive might coexist with perfect individual autonomy, and a fully developed local self-government. Common as such an impression has become, it nevertheless proceeds upon a total misapprehension of the relative strength of the various German States, and overlooks entirely the past and present programme of the ruling party in Prussia. Previous to the war of 1866, the Kingdom of Prussia contained eighteen and a half millions of population. After the incorporation of Hanover, the Elbe Duchies, and sundry smaller States, her population received an accession of another four millions and a quarter. At this moment the subjects of King WILLIAM number very nearly five-sixths of the entire North German Confederation, and represent twenty-four out of the thirty-eight millions which constitute the present estimated population of all Germany. Bearing in mind such figures, it is scarcely necessary to advert to the fact that since 1866 the institutions of North Germany have simply become Prussianized, and it is sufficiently obvious that South Germany will, when "manifest destiny" brings her States under the same bond, become Prussianized also.

Much as national enthusiasm, therefore, may, at a crisis like the present, be disposed to forget the fact, a united Germany simply means an extended Prussia. There may be nothing specially undesirable in this, and Germans have an undoubted right to constitute themselves the ultimate judges in such a question, but it is highly important in the course of a struggle like the present that the fact should not be lost sight of. We can by this means more truly estimate the influence which its results are likely to exert on the cause of modern civilization and the development of modern freedom. It is perfectly certain that the Prussian monarchy, with all its absolutism, would only gain new strength and permanence from becoming the rallying point of that freedom of the Teutonic nationalities which no Power in Europe can seriously endanger.

Apart from its internal aspect, Pan-Germanism must necessarily be aggressive beyond the limits likely to be reached in the present struggle. It is easy enough to speculate upon the absorption of the nine millions of Austrian Germans into the great central Confederation, but it must not be forgotten that, although the ruling power in Cis-Leithan Austria, these Teutons are numerically inferior to the Czech and Polish populations among whom they live, and that the annexation of such provinces would entail an outrage on the principle of nationalities, under cover of an act of justice done in its name. On the other side, there are the German subjects of Russia in her Baltic provinces, who, at this moment, are suffering from the determined Pan-Slavist policy of the Czar, and whose quarrel was—just before the present outbreak of war dwarfed all other subjects—being vehemently canvassed by some of the German papers. A united Germany is, therefore, in its largest sense, by no means so simple a problem as is commonly supposed; and impartiality and correctness alike demand that the complex relations of a phrase apparently so simple should be steadily kept in view.

Punishment for Murderers.

The case of REAL furnishes another striking illustration of the need of some punishment to take the place of hanging for homicide. Capital punishment is practically abolished, not in this State only, but nearly every State in the Union, owing to its uncertainty. Everybody who kills another has so many chances of escaping the gallows, what with the defects in the law, and defects in the administration of the law, the tenderness of jurors, and the tenderness of Governors, that its power as a deterrent is almost gone.

Now, there are two opinions about capital punishment. People differ both about its efficacy in preventing murder and about the right of society to inflict it. But there is no difference of opinion about the propriety of providing some certain and tolerably terrible penalty for taking human life. As a matter of fact, however, there is no such penalty either in this State or any other in the Union. When a man is convicted of murder, and is sentenced to death, the chances are ten to one at least that he will not be executed; which would not make much matter, many people think, if some other penalty, sufficiently serious to mark the greater gravity of his crime over all other crimes, were to befall him. But there is no such penalty.

Imprisonment for life is not, in practice, inflicted anywhere in the United States. Indeed, it is found that, on an average, persons sentenced for life serve fewer years in jail than persons sentenced for ten years; so that a murderer, if he escapes the gallows, has rather less to dread than a thief. The natural consequence of this is that the readiness of thieves, or other offenders, to take life in order to escape capture or detection, grows daily. Policemen attempting to make arrests almost expect to be fired on, as a matter of course, unless their measures are very well taken. A citizen of Milford, Conn., attempting to arrest a burglar in his own house, the other day, was instantly killed. Two days ago a bank cashier was robbed of a bag containing a large sum of money, as he stood at the station at Poughkeepsie waiting for the train in the forenoon. The thief ran into a garden, where he was seized by the owner's coachman, whom he thereupon mortally wounded with three shots from his revolver. Cases of the same kind are reported in the papers nearly every day. The criminal obviously enough reasons that by killing or wounding his pursuer he will probably get off altogether, and even if he is captured, he will suffer no worse penalty for the homicide than for the burglary or highway robbery.

It would be difficult to say how, with our present pardoning and prison system, or in the existing state of the public mind about the needs or objects of punishment, a remedy is to be supplied. Real imprisonment for life in cases of murder would probably satisfy both the supporters and opponents of capital punishment, for there are very few people nowadays who cling to hanging for hanging's sake. What everybody wants is some penalty, sufficiently grave to mark the sense of the community as to the sacredness of life, and to make criminals understand that by far the most serious offense they can commit is to take it. Imprisonment for life would supply it; but when a man is sentenced to this, he has only to wait till the memory of his crime has passed from the public mind, and a new Governor has come into office, to apply for a pardon with a fair chance of success. If he is persistent, and behaves well in prison, and above all, can get persons with political influence to intrigue in his behalf, he is almost certain to be liberated at the expiration of a few years. His reappearance in his old haunts, especially in the large cities, we may be sure has no small influence in the formation of such bands of cut-throats as the "Nineteenth-street gang," and has a good deal to do with the regularity with which our thieves, when pursued by a Police officer, give him a volley from their revolvers before surrendering; indeed, the killing of him seems to be the very first expedient which suggests itself to the criminal mind when a policeman makes his appearance. It is safe to conclude, too, that it has much to do with the diffusion of the practice of carrying concealed weapons, and the readiness to use them, of which our tavern broils afford so many evidences.

We wish these considerations could be brought home to the minds of the crowds of respectable people who are constantly ready to sign petitions for pardons and mitigations of punishment, and who do so in the most reckless manner. The publication of their names has often been called for, and ought to be made conspicuously. But much more effective than this in checking the practice would be the publication of accounts of the career of their protégés after leaving the prison. If this did not put them to shame, nothing would.

How the Farmers Suffer.

A very brief experience has corrected one popular delusion. "Whoever else may suffer from the war," wise ones have said, "the farmers will not." There have been doubts as to the effect upon the price of cotton, upon the gold premium and the value of public securities, and upon some important branches of trade—but concerning the gain on account of breadstuffs there has been something like agreement. Higher prices for grain are not, indeed, an unmixed good, since they signify dearer bread to consumers,—but the grain-growers were popularly believed to be all right. The fatness of their profits was considered beyond controversy.

Our well-informed commercial contemporary, the *Bulletin*, presents an array of facts that should lead to a modification of this opinion. Comparing the prices of various grades of wheat at New-York and Liverpool on the day of the declaration of war by France, with the prices at the same ports one week afterward, the *Bulletin* shows that the advance was much greater in England than here. On the other hand, a comparison of rates one week later—July 20-27—shows that the decline which occurred has been much greater here than there. While Liverpool has not lost half of its advance, New-York has lost almost all it previously gained. The adverse difference in the first instance is traced to "the scarcity and advance of ocean freights," which again is a result of the withdrawal of German shipping, and the inability of American ship-owners to supply its place. In other words, the extreme protectionists, by prohibiting the acquisition of cheap ships, inflict an immediate loss upon the farmers: *they* feel at once the injury done to the American carrying trade. Increased shipments of breadstuffs are pronounced a necessity, if the market for wheat is to be rendered less precarious; yet, as the *Bulletin* remarks, these shipments cannot take place "without putting freights up at three pence, or about seven cents, per bushel." And the higher freights go, the lower will be the farmers' profits. The blow inflicted by the monopolists falls upon them as well as upon ship-owners.

Honest Elections.

Attorney-General AKERMAN has recently issued circulars to all United States District-Attorneys, Marshals, and Commissioners, inclosing a copy of the act passed at the recent session of Congress, to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and has informed them that they will be required to carry its provisions into effect. The law is very stringent, it will be remembered, in regard to frauds in Federal elections, and makes it the special duty of the above-named officials to institute proceedings against all who violate its provisions. The action of the Attorney-General may be accepted as an indication that an attempt will be made to enforce the law in the several State elections which are now pending. In most of the States the law will be accepted and carried into execution in good faith. It is only in those States in which the Democratic Party is in power that any attempt to evade the law will be made. It has been stated that the subject has already been discussed in the inner councils of the Democracy of New-York, and that various expedients have been suggested, by means of which the old system of working an election may be adhered to. The law of Congress applies, of course, only to elections for Federal officers, and it is proposed that the time of election of all State and local officers shall be changed, so that there shall be no interference by Federal authorities under Federal laws. In this way, repeating, and ballot-box stuffing, and false returns, and all the accustomed expedients for securing Democratic success, may be continued with impunity, and no odious Federal officers will have any right to interfere, either to prevent the frauds or subsequently to punish them.

It is further said that some of the Democratic leaders have even gone so far as to suggest that Gov. HOFFMAN should call an extra session of the Legislature, to change the time of holding the election of State and local officers; but we can hardly believe that they would take so bold a step, or that the Governor would sanction it. That they will undertake to pass such a law during the next regular session is very probable, although it is questionable if so unscrupulous a measure could obtain the requisite number of votes. Supposing, however, that the change is to be made, what will be done with the stringent Election law passed by the State Legislature last Winter? The leaders seem to have the utmost confidence in their ability to evade that law—a confidence so absolute that it seems as though they had framed the law with special reference to its being easily broken.

The great difficulty which now stands in the way, and which seems to be cause of unwonted apprehension upon the part of the Democratic managers, is that a Federal law has imposed similar penalties, and that it is made the duty of Federal authorities to enforce these penalties. Evidently the trouble rests with the tribunal rather than with the law, and it is chiefly to avoid the tribunal that the managers are now so solicitous. If the Democratic Party has that flattering prospect of success in the approaching State canvasses, which the leaders so loudly assert, it would seem as if it might safely forego all resistance to the laws, and at least assume a desire to secure honest elections—the only object aimed at by the law which is so obnoxious to its leaders.

Vines and Fig Trees.

It is, perhaps, an inevitable necessity of our cramped area and swarming population that the somber formality of New-York houses should make us seem to dwell rather in prisons than in bright and cheerful homes. The spacious court-yards and pleasant gardens that lend to dwellings in other cities the grace of foliage and flowers, even the wealthiest with us are unable to compass. The insatiate Moloch of trade lays its grasp on every foot of ground not absolutely essential for mere sleeping and eating room, and denies to our home life the luxuries of space and beauty. This is scarcely to be helped. Yet something might be done by a slight application of taste, in the building and external adornment of our dwellings, to give them a more enlivening appearance. The material most in vogue for fashionable residences, and the manner in which it is used, combine to throw over our up-town streets an air of settled gloom. Sunshine only serves to expose their desolation. On a hot July noon one feels, in traversing Murray Hill, something akin to the depressing effect of walking in a place of tombs. The long, dismal rows of brownstone fronts, the staring windows, unshielded by blinds, the blank monotony of the architecture, the absence of any sign of life—for at this time the cross streets are almost deserted—the pitiless glare reflected from the house fronts and the pavements, and unbroken by any shade, make a journey through this part of the town a positive trial to the nerves. To look forth upon the blazing expanse of an up-town block at noontide is almost to feel the incipient prostration of *coup de soleil* at once.

Now, part of this disadvantage might be obviated, and our streets rendered pleasanter for passer and sojourner alike, by a very simple means. The eye influences our physical comfort more than most are conscious of. It is well known to physicians that a building presenting a large white surface to the eye in the sunshine, is as apt to cause vertigo, and for the same reason, as an unbroken expanse of snow. And on the other hand, a tree, even when it gives but little shade, relieves and refreshes the sense by its suggestion of coolness. If City people would take a little more trouble to hide the unsightliness of their dwellings with the beauty of leaves, they would find their account in increase of comfort and comeliness. Our architecture we can scarcely hope to ameliorate before the millenium, but we may disguise it. A rose bush in the court, or an urn with trailing ferns, or some vine like the graceful wisteria, trained over the house front, would make even brown stone look less like a mausoleum, and more like a human habitation. It is in devices of this sort that true refinement asserts itself. New-York today reveals more of these delicacies of civilization than twenty years ago, but there is still room for progress.

Secret Diplomacy.

Some of the Paris journals lay much stress on what they term the risks of secret diplomacy, as exemplified in the memorable imbroglio connected with the Spanish throne. Had there been no secret, we are given to understand, about the negotiations ending with the nomination of Prince LEOPOLD, none of the formidable preparations now being made on either bank of the Rhine would have been necessary, and what promises to be the most tremendous European war since NAPOLEON the Great set that Continent in a blaze, might still have been indefinitely postponed. It appears that Prince LEOPOLD, after writing his letter accepting the proffered crown, communicated the intelligence to his aunt, a Princess of Baden, who forthwith communicated it to the Princess MARGARET, wife of Don CARLOS, now at Vevey. The news, through this channel, found its way, quick as light, to the Legitimist Press of Paris, and thus the outbreak was occasioned, the mere beginning of which is shaking the civilized world.

It is said by the French papers that Marshal PRIM was about to come to Vichy for his health, and that, had not the news of Prince LEOPOLD's nomination come so swiftly and unexpectedly to light, the Marshal would have broken the matter gently in the proper quarter, and then the affair might have been amicably adjusted. It was the apparition of BISMARCK, the terrible BISMARCK, who was ready, had the vote on the late *plébiscite* been less favorable to the Empire, to have declared war on NAPOLEON, that roused the unappeasable anger of that monarch, and through him of the French people. Take this with what grains of salt we may, it is no doubt true that the cautious secrecy with which the negotiation with the Spanish Government was kept from the Tuileries, lent additional bitterness to a conflict, the end of which no human eye can discern.

The latest movement of the Prussian troops shows that the news of the withdrawal of their line of defense to Mayence was rather premature. Merzig is within a few miles of the French frontier, is connected by railway with the adjoining fortress of Saar-louis, and is quite close to the French town of Sierck, where troops were, yesterday, represented as having been assembled. A collision, therefore, may probably be expected within less time than the three days assigned by the cable dispatch, either in the valley of the Saar or its immediate neighborhood. The outbreak in the Danubian Principalities is the first active indication of the European proportions which the present struggle is likely to assume. The whole Eastern question threatens to be revived by such a contingency, and Russia, Austria and England may with unlooked-for suddenness be compelled to declare themselves.

There can be very little doubt now about the quarter from which the London *Times* obtained a copy of the secret treaty submitted by France to Prussia. Count BISMARCK alone could have supplied it, and there can be no question that in so doing he has made one of his most effective moves against NAPOLEON. In fact, the Emperor has been clearly outwitted by the Chancellor of the North German Confederation at every turn. What BISMARCK really proposed to the Emperor at Biarritz as the price of his neutrality no one knows—but when the Emperor made his own proposition, he placed an instrument in his opponent's hand which is now being used to no little purpose. Count BISMARCK comes forward to certify the accuracy of the treaty as published by the *Times*, and declares that ever since 1866 France has constantly tempted Prussia to enter into negotiations which would have been worthy of a community of bandits. BISMARCK has played his cards well, but the fresh defiance he hurls at NAPOLEON will add another element of bitterness to the war. A settlement of the dispute now seems to be utterly impossible until France is reduced to ask for terms.

The statement made in the House of Lords last night by Lord GRANVILLE, the Foreign Secretary of England, adds nothing to the information which we already possessed relative to the present war. Tories and Liberals alike denounce the war as "totally unnecessary," and cling to the hope that Great Britain will continue to occupy a neutral position. That will be as the chapter of accidents may determine. Believers in the possibility of averting war by a general system of arbitration among nations will not be encouraged by the reflection that both Prussia and France refused to pay any attention to the clause in the Paris protocol by which the system in question might have been called into exercise. When nations have a serious quarrel they will fight—and that tendency has not been in any degree affected by all our boasted civilization and progress.

The isolation of France in the contest on which she has just entered, seems every day to increase. The passive hostility of Great Britain is already an accomplished fact; Denmark, on whom France reckoned to cause a diversion against Prussia in the North, has given official notification of neutrality, and in spite of Prince NAPOLEON's mission, will probably adhere to it, while Spain is more than ever irate at the language held by the French Foreign Minister with reference to the subserviency of the Cortes in the choice of a King. As a set-off to all this, the *Gaulois* follows up its announcement of a correspondence with reference to the evacuation of Rome, by the statement of a conditional alliance between France and Italy, one stipulation of which secures to the latter Power a payment of twelve millions of dollars in gold, and another leaves the question of the occupation of Rome as the Capital to the Government of Florence. Probable as such an alliance may appear, it is none the less likely that Italy will pause before taking a step in which she risks everything for the immediate attainment of an object which time will undoubtedly put within her grasp.

Viewed with reference to the secret treaty, whose authenticity has now been placed beyond all question, the late attempt made in France to fasten a part of the responsibility of the HOHENZOLLERN candidature on the Court of Belgium, becomes not a little significant. The Count of FLANDERS, the King's brother, and, in the present default of male issue in the direct line, the probable head of the dynasty, is married to a sister of the now famous Prince LEOPOLD; and it was said that the lady was supported by her brother-in-law in overcoming the scruples of the heir prospective to the titles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, to the acceptance of the throne of Spain. A conclusive and authoritative denial was given to this statement, which was probably merely intended as an attempt to compromise the neutrality of Belgium, on which the French Emperor is now proved to have had sinister designs.

There can be only one inference drawn from the comparative statement of internal revenue receipts just issued, and that is in favor of the integrity and capacity of the present Administration. The simple statement that during the fifteen months of President GRANT's term the aggregate of receipts has exceeded that of the previous fifteen months by sixty-six and a half millions of dollars, is more eloquent than pages of panegyric. The elasticity of our national resources will account for a part of this, but the enormous increase under the heads of spirits and tobacco can only be accounted for on the hypothesis of a mode of collection more thorough, better organized and more honest. Even yet, however, the machinery of collection is far from being perfect, and the Administration owes it to itself and to the country that its accomplished triumphs should only form a prelude to still more substantial results.

EDMOND ABOUT, the rumored successor to M. PARADOL at Washington, is one of the most brilliant and versatile of living French authors. Archæology, romance, statistics, plays, notes of travel, grave political discussion and keenly sarcastical essays—he has tried all and succeeded in all. His pen has been at the service of the Empire since 1859, when his pamphlet on "The Roman Question" startled Europe with its bold opinions on the advisability of putting an end to the temporal power of the Pope, inspired, as they were understood to be by the Emperor himself. The "New Map of Europe," and "Prussia in 1860," were likewise understood as indirect utterances of NAPOLEON III., and in 1866 he continued his semi-official labors by drawing up a report, at the Emperor's request, on the state of public opinion in France. "Ahmed the Fellah," his latest extensive contribution to literature, attracted much attention in the course of its appearance in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, affording, as it did, a graphic and interesting picture of the social organism of Egypt. As a journalist M. ABOUT has been connected with the *Figaro* and the *Moniteur du Soir*, which latter journal, as was stated some days ago, had retained him as its war correspondent. He is in his forty-third year, and still, therefore, in the full vigor of his powers. Whatever may be his fitness for the delicate diplomatic duties to which rumor has assigned him, there can be no question that a keener and more appreciative observer has never studied our people and our institutions, and that there would at least result from his stay among us a very piquant and interesting book.

The telegraph supplies further incentives to caution in financial and mercantile matters. The Bank of England has again raised its rate of interest, and this time to five per cent.—proof of the increasing value of money, and of monetary tendencies not favorable to the gold reserve. This fact suggests prudence, and possible inconvenience, here. More painfully suggestive is the statement relating to failures at London and Liverpool, and in the manufacturing districts of England. The cotton market and the Stock Exchange tell the same story of disaster, and even the Bradford manufacturing firm, whose stoppage is announced, is reported to be largely interested in the American trade. These occurrences may not entail immediate difficulty on this side of the Atlantic, but their reaction, whatever its degree of force, must be unfavorable.

In a decision by Judge BARNARD, in the case of BARRY *vs.* FISHER et al., reported among our law matter of today, it is laid down that where a firm owing debts takes in a new member into the firm, an attachment will not lie against the property of the new firm for the debts of the old, even to the extent of the interests of the partners who were members of the old firm. This decision, which seems to be in conflict with the settled law of the State, suggests an easy way by which firms indisposed to pay their debts may tie up their property out of reach of their creditors.

The ship-builder's letter which our readers have already seen, revealed a circumstance not heretofore noticed in the discussion respecting the depression in the ship-building interest. The idleness of our ship-yards has driven a very important class of mechanics into other employments, and there are no apprentices to take their places. "For seven years," writes Mr. MCKAY, "there is not a ship-carpenter that has had work enough to teach a young man the business; and it is now a fact that it is almost an impossibility to get any first-class ship-carpenters." We have, therefore, not only "protected" the shipping interest out of existence, but have almost extinguished the skill which alone can make industry available for the construction of more ships.

Brooklyn workmen are exerting themselves to secure the enforcement of the Eight-hour law. In San Francisco, where a similar law has been tried, workmen are discarding its provisions. Unpleasant experience is teaching them that the labor question is not to be settled by a statute, and that influences operate in trade with which eight-hour organizations in vain contend. The *Alta California* chronicles the adoption of a nine-hour plan in some trades, together with a general disinclination on the part of operatives to be bound by rules at variance with their interests. "Matters pertaining to work are being adjusted by workmen and employers, which denotes a healthy feeling,"—is the remark of the San Francisco journal. We trust that it will soon be applicable to many other cities.

We have seldom encountered an exhibition of greater impudence than that which has recently been made by Ex-Congressman WHITTEMORE. From first to last he has never had the faintest idea that he had committed any offense either against law or propriety in selling the West Point cadetship. After being twice ejected from his seat in Congress, he now very coolly proposes to seek another election, with a view to becoming a member of the Forty-second Congress. Fortunately, the law provides that, upon conviction for the offense which he admits he has committed, the offender shall be disqualified from holding any Federal office, besides being subject to other penalties. If WHITTEMORE is not satisfied with the punishment he has already received, by all means let him have the whole—fine, imprisonment, and all—and let him be thus effectually shut out from Congress.

Discovery of New Petroleum Wells in Pennsylvania.

From the Titusville Herald, July 27.

A new well was struck, on Monday last, on the McCray Farm, near Petroleum Center, owned by JAMES MCCRAY and THOMAS DONAHGHY, which is pumping at the rate of between 300 and 400 barrels daily. This well promises to be fully as productive as the celebrated "Banner Well," which has yielded over 300 barrels per day since being struck. Contrary to general expectation, the production of the latter is not affected by the new strike. The Brown & McCrum Well, on the Snedeker tract is a dry hole. Two new wells were struck at West Hickory a day or two since, both of which are reported as doing over 100 barrels each. Reliable figures will be given tomorrow of their production. A new well was completed upon the R. L. Shaw farm a day or two since, which, though not as productive as others upon this farm promises to be a valuable well. This farm cannot be excelled as an old producing farm—dry holes are unknown—and good ones plentiful.

German Immigrants and the War.

The intelligence brought by the German immigrants who have thus far arrived at this port is of the most meager character. They left home just before the troubles commenced, and the first news they had of an impending war was when they arrived at this port. They are astonished—if it is possible for this class of Germans to be astonished at anything—but all that they can say is that things were quiet when they left Germany, and that trade was progressing as usual.

The steamers which are due here next week will bring some details which will be of interest, and perhaps something may be gleaned from the immigrants which will show the condition of the country and the feeling of the people regarding the war, if nothing more. At the German Consul's it is noticed that the crowd of applicants is gradually diminishing, the men beginning to understand that volunteers are not wanted, and will not be accepted on any condition. The Consul has no knowledge of any steps being taken to recruit men in this country for the Prussian Army, and, if he had, he would probably not interfere unless directed by Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

How the Cambria's Victory was Received in England—General News—Death of a Prelate on his Way Home from Rome—Edmond About a Probable Successor of M. Paradol.

London, July 28.—There is immense exultation at the success of the *Cambria* in the international yacht-race....The armored ship *Warrior* has been commissioned to bring the Princess Royal, the wife of the Crown Prince of Prussia, to England....In the House of Lords, to-night, after discussion of the war question, the bill removing clerical disabilities was debated in Committee, and amended. The India Budget was presented by the Duke of Argyll, after which the House adjourned....As was predicted, many additional failures were announced yesterday. Messrs. Riverton, Hallowell & Crabtree, wool-dealers at Bradford, and largely interested in the American trade, stopped yesterday. There were also seven failures at the Stock Exchange in this city, and one at the cotton market in Liverpool....The officers of the Bank of England have just raised the rate of interest to five per cent.

Dublin, July 28.—Most Rev. Nial McCabe, D. D., Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnois, died while returning from Rome.

Paris, July 28.—Edmond About will replace the late M. Prevost Paradol in the French Academy, and possibly as Minister to Washington.

Florence, July 28.—Mme. Rattazzi died yesterday.

CHINA.

The Late Massacre—The French Only Attacked—Terrible Atrocities Committed.

London, July 28.—Advices from Shanghai to July 4 show that the attack on the foreigners at Pekin was directed only against the French, though other foreigners were accidentally killed. The house of the Sisters of Mercy was destroyed, and its inmates were ravished by the Chinese.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Will of the Late David C. Broderick—The California State Debt—Arizona Advices.

San Francisco, July 28.—The will of the late David C. Broderick was photographed today for use at a trial in New-York....The Controller's statement for the fiscal year shows the debt of the State to be a trifle over two and a half millions of dollars. During the past year the debt has been reduced over a million of dollars....Arizona advices to July 16 have been received. Heavy rains had prevailed. Several Indian depredations had been committed. The Burro mines were prosperous, and claim-jumping was lively. Provisions were abundant.

THE SOUTH.

The Troubles in North Carolina—The Situation Unchanged—Murder Caused by Heat in Baltimore, Md. — Ship Launch in Delaware.

Raleigh, N. C., July 28.—Gov. Holden refused to deliver up the prisoners arrested by Kirk in Alamance County on the mandate of the Chief-Justice. The counsel for the prisoners moved to attach the Governor. The motion was refused by the Chief-Justice. The counsel then moved to attach Kirk. This motion was also refused. They then moved to send the Marshal of the Supreme Court to Kirk's camp to bring the prisoners. The motion was refused by the Chief-Justice, saying it would be idle, as the order would not be obeyed; that the counsel for the prisoners might take it as a fact that the Marshal had been sent, and the prisoners not surrendered. If, as was said by the prisoners' counsel, they intended the application for relief, it should be made by them to the Chief-Justice of the United States.

Baltimore, Md., July 28.—A colored man, named Charles Costun, living at No. 49 Holliday-street, murdered his wife, this morning, by cutting her throat with a razor. The murderer has been arrested. The murderer was a whitewasher, and was extensively known throughout the city. He was of most excellent character. Since he was committed this morning several medical men have called to see him. Their opinion is, that it is a clear case of temporary insanity, superinduced by the excessive heat.

Wilmington, Del., July 28.—The iron steamer *Wyanoke*, built by Harland & Hollingsworth, for the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company to run between New-York and Richmond, was launched at noon today. She is of 2,500 tons, and has sixty state-rooms.

Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., July 28.—The opening fancy and masquerade ball of the season last night was a very brilliant affair, all sections of the Union being represented. Over five hundred persons were present in mask and fancy costume.

Concord, N. H., July 28.—A son of George S. Perkins, of Laconia, four years old, was run over by a freight train this afternoon, while crossing the railroad track. His foot caught between the rail and a plank, and the whole train passed over one leg. He lived about forty minutes.

THE EAST.

The Trial of Gen. O'Neill in Vermont—Suicide of a New-York Man at Providence, R. I.—Caving in of a Flour Mill in Massachusetts.

Windsor, Vt., July 28.—Gen. O'Neill is to be brought here from Burlington, to-morrow, for trial before the United States Circuit Court, Judges Woodruff and Smalley presiding.

Providence, R. I., July 28.—James M. Flagg, of No. 52 Downing-street, New-York a passenger from New-York on the steamer *Electra*, jumped overboard and was drowned as the boat was getting into her dock here this morning. He had manifested signs of insanity through the night, and had been closely guarded to prevent suicide. Efforts are being made to recover the body.

Newburyport, Mass., July 28.—Mooney & Co.'s three story brick grist and flour mill caved in to-day, burying three men, who were rescued alive, but badly injured. The damage is about $3,000.

THE WEST.

The Assassin of Col. Buell Confesses His Crime—Harvard Wins Another Victory in Milwaukee—A Railroad Loan Voted in Indiana—The Crops.

St. Louis, July 28.—J. M. Milone, the murderer of Col. Buell at Fort Leavenworth, died yesterday. He confessed the crime, the cause of which was that Buell had compelled him to saw a cord of wood as a punishment for absence at roll call....Seventeen sun-strokes occurred here yesterday, seven of which were fatal.

Milwaukee, July 28.—The "Harvard" Base-ball Club beat the "Cream City" Club yesterday. The score was 41 to 13.

Evansville, Ind., July 28.—The tobacco banquet yesterday was attended by over 2,000 persons....The election yesterday resulted in a vote of 1,296 in favor of subscribing $300,000 to the straight line railroad, and 30 against the proposition.

Memphis, Tenn., July 28.—The crop reports continue favorable, except from Mississippi, where the caterpillars have done some damage.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Third Day's Session—Lockport the Next Place of Meeting—Election of Officers.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 28.—This was the third day of the session of the State Teachers' Association. The attendance was much larger than at any of its former meetings, and great interest was manifested. A variety of interesting papers on educational subjects was presented and passed upon. A very animated discussion occurred upon a report to establish a uniform examination of teachers, to which the friends of normal schools and district school-teachers were opposed. The next annual meeting will be held at Lockport, on the 25th of July, 1871. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected this afternoon: President, J. Dorman Steele, Elmira; First Vice-President, Miss Sylvia J. E. Eastman, Buffalo; Second Vice-President, A. J. McMillan, Utica; Third Vice-President, Wheaton A. Welch, Onondaga; Fourth Vice-President, Miss Caroline Peterson Oswego; Recording Secretary, H. R. Sanford, Fredonia; Assistant Secretary, E. Curtis, Sodus Treasurer, Daniel J. Pratt, Albany.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The State Association—Anniversary Meeting at Saratoga—Business Transacted—Speeches by Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Blake, Miss Anthony, and Others.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 28.—The first anniversary meeting of the State Suffrage Association, which was organized here last year, commenced this morning, in Hathorn's Hall, with a large and fashionable attendance. Mrs. M. E. Joselyn Gage, Secretary of the Association, in the absence of the President, called the meeting to order, and said that great progress had been made since last year. At Washington, a committee of Congress had heard with respectful attention a committee of ladies. She instanced the Wyoming jury as another evidence of progress. Among the business to be brought before this meeting would be a change in the constitution. Also the question of becoming auxiliary to one or other of the national organizations. In the absence of the President, Mrs. Sellie Devereux Blake, of New-York, presented the annual report, which was read and adopted.

Rev. Olympia Brown, of Bridgeport, was the first speaker introduced. She made a set speech in favor of women's rights, and expressed pleasure at the large and fashionable audience assembled to hear her. She argued in favor of women's rights from the stand-point of the New Testament. Christ recognized and emancipated women from Jewish enthrallment. Paul, who is quoted against women, when properly interpreted, will be found to acknowledge the progress and the right of women to speak in public in the same chapter so often quoted. He checked men who appeared at and disturbed meetings by speaking in unknown tongues. Men and women are appointed to go forth together. The Christian Home, where men and women act together in harmony, was held forth as a model institution. When men and women go together, in business of a private or public nature, a purer and higher tone will be found to rule. It was a great evidence of progress that all men are writing and arguing on the question of woman suffrage. Women should prepare themselves to perform the duties to be devolved upon them—their duties to themselves and to the State. She was listened to with much interest and frequently applauded. Mrs. Selie Devereux Blake presented a resolution thanking the Special Committee of the Connecticut Legislature for having reported favorably on woman suffrage, and expressing the hope that Connecticut may prove the banner State in the movement. She presented the argument in defense of woman suffrage in a forcible manner, illustrating her address with many anecdotes. She said that woman was compared to the clinging vine supported by the oak. Sometimes women could not find the oak to cling to, and sometimes they found they were clinging to something no better than a potatoe vine. She argued that intelligent men would be induced to take more interest in politics if women were allowed to share with them their cares.

Susan B. Anthony came in while Rev. Miss Brown was commenting on some points of Mrs. Blake's address, and was received with enthusiastic applause. The resolutions of Mrs. Blake were adopted.

Susan B. Anthony came forward and reported on the progress making in Kansas and several other States. In Kansas, where there were nine thousand votes polled for women suffrage three years ago, there is great evidence of progress. Next year, when it is expected the question will be again submitted, they expect a large increase of the vote. By the old terms of exclusion, women, negroes, idiots, lunatics and criminals were joined together; but, now negroes have been released, why should women be left to stand with idiots, lunatics and criminals? Mrs. Gage announced that the hour had arrived for closing the session, when a gentleman moved a vote of thanks to the women on the platform. Miss Anthony said the thanks they desired were contributions of money in aid of their agitation.

Afternoon and Evening Sessions—Additional Speeches—Important Questions Discussed.

Saratoga, July 28.—There was a moderate attendance at the Convention this afternoon. Mrs. Blake spoke on the need of the ballot for the working women. Men, by the ballot, have a power in the land that is felt. There is an Eight-hour law for men, but none for women. Give women the ballot and they will find other avenues of labor open to them. If they had the ballot they could obtain the same price for labor that men do. When the Fenians were left after their raid in Canada helpless, the politicians, with an eye to their votes, came forward and paid their expenses home. Women, without the ballot, would have been left by the politicians to get home the best way they could.

Mrs. Martin, of Albany, spoke of the progress made since last year. Years ago she was induced, by reason of family troubles, to aspire to study and practice law, but could not find the opportunity. Now we have women lawyers.

Susan B. Anthony, in regard to the statements of the speaker, said women were awarded many things as favors which they demanded as rights. They did not ask assistance on account of charity, but demanded the right to labor for themselves, and enter into such business pursuits as they might have a taste for.

Mrs. Hazlett, President of the North-western Suffrage Association, next spoke. She asked the opponents of woman's suffrage to come forward and present their arguments. She quoted Story on the Constitution, showing his views in favor of women having equal rights with men.

Susan B. Anthony presented numerous examples showing the difference in the results of bodies of men and women striking for wages. Men succeeded because they had votes. Women had no votes and failed.

EVENING SESSION.

Mrs. M. Adele Hazlett, of Michigan, addressed the Convention, and discussed questions propounded by the audience. Among the questions answered were:

"Does not the Bible enjoin on woman to be subject to the husband? Paul said man is the head of the wife, the same as Christ is the head of the Church." Christ submitted to be put to death for the Church. The man who would do as much for his wife as that, is worthy to be the head, and will be loved and respected as such.

"Can woman enforce the laws she would make if enfranchised?" Certainly; women having votes will find men enough to enforce the laws, if they had votes to repay them.

"It is said that woman's position is naturally fixed by custom and experience. Blackstone says: 'When a custom is found to exist the inquiry arises, is it acquiesced in by the thousands of women now protesting against the custom?'" We complain of being compelled to submit to laws that we have had no hand in framing. Until this nation stands on a platform of universal justice it will not be secure.

Mrs. Blake said that giving the women the ballot will not change their nature; but they will generally perform the same duties as now. Women now transact business as officers in the names of their husbands, and why not in their own?

Rev. Olympia Brown contended that woman could do all the duties imposed by citizenship, even to going into the field in time of war. They were found useful in many capacities in the rebellion, and some entered the ranks and gave their lives in battle.

PRESS EXCURSIONS.

Eastern Editors at Rye Beach, N. H.—The Festivities—The Editors of Iowa at St. Louis—A Good Time.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 28.—The joint Convention of Editors, Publishers and Printers of Maine and New-Hampshire, at Rye Beach, is largely attended. Business meetings were held yesterday afternoon, followed in the evening by addresses from Hon. J. B. Blaine and Gov. Stearns, and a poem by Shillaber, the exercises winding up with a grand ball at the Ocean House.

St. Louis, Mo., July 28.—The Iowa Press Association excursion party arrived here last night. It consists of 140 editors and ninety ladies. Thus far the excursion has been a complete success. The programme for today embraces a steamboat excursion this morning, a visit to the South St. Louis Iron Works, a reception on 'Change at noon, a visit to Shaw's Garden in the afternoon, and a banquet at the Fair Grounds this evening.

Singular Crime in Philadelphia—A Domestic Attempts to Smother a Family with Gas.

Philadelphia, July 28.—Emma Curtis, aged sixteen, indentured to Mrs. Kolseritz, arose about 5 o'clock this morning, and making a bundle of almost everything of value in the house, decamped. The first intimation the family had of the matter was a strong odor of gas. An examination disclosed the fact that after gathering together all the clothing, jewelry, &c., she could find, she had turned on every gas-burner in the lower stories, with a view of smothering the inmates of the house. She was arrested and sent to prison.

FIRES.

Another Disastrous Fire Reported—Losses Over a Half Million—A Paper-Mill Burned in Massachusetts.

Chicago, July 28.—A disastrous fire occurred in Peoria, yesterday, destroying the Peoria paper-mill, and the distilleries of D. C. Farrell and Spear & Co., their bonded warehouse, cattle-pens, malt-houses, &c., and some 2,000 barrels of whisky. The total loss is from $400,000 to $500,000, with insurances of about half the loss, as follows: Home of New-Haven, $3,000; Reaper City, $6,250; North American, $9,750; Lumberman's, $5,500; North British and Mercantile, $33,000; Illinois Mutual, $3,000; Phœnix of New-York, $10,500; Imperial $5,000; Norwich, $2,500; Fulton, $6,000; Putnam, $9,500; Manhattan, $7,000; Lorillard, $5,000; Merchants', of Hartford, $4,950; Liverpool and London Globe, $13,500; Aurora, $6,000; Ætna, $8,000; Lamar, $6,000; Pacific, $3,000; Western, $5,500; Albany City, $2,500; Security, $5,000; Home, of Ohio, $3,000; Charter Oak, $3,000; Cleveland, $4,000; Lancaster, of Pennsylvania, $3,500; Independent, $2,500; Commercial, of Chicago, $5,750; Home, of New-York, $2,000; International, $4,000; Merchants', of Chicago, $45,000; United States Fire and Marine, $1,500; State, of Chicago, $500; Glens Falls, $500.

Springfield, Mass., July 28.—One of the Williston mills at East Hampton was partially destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss on building, $10,000; on machinery, stock, &c., $25,000; fully insured.

Destructive Fires in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Syracuse, N. Y.—A Conflagration at Fredrickton, N. B.—Heavy Losses.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 28.—A destructive fire occurred this morning, in the east end of the city, completely destroying the Queen City Saw and Planing Mills, and a dozen houses, together with a large quantity of lumber. The mills, which were owned by C. W. Magill, were valued at $30,000, and the property was insured for $6,000, in city companies. A dozen families lost their homes. The total loss will reach nearly $70,000.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 28.—A greater portion of the extensive works of Wm. A. Sweet & Co., manufacturers of bar-steel, steel springs and other articles of steel, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building and machinery is $50,000; insurance $35,000. The fire originated from the steam-boiler furnace.

Lewiston, Me., July 28.—The stable of Joseph Cross, in New-Gloucester, with four horses, one cow, several carriages and a quantity of hay, was burned this morning. Loss, $4,000.

St. Johns, N. B., July 28.—A large fire occurred at Frederickton, yesterday, and a great many houses were destroyed. The railway shed and wharves caught fire and were instantly in flames. The heat was most intense for many hours. The whole population, headed by the Lieutenant-Governor, were engaged in combatting the fire, which was finally controlled about night-fall. The extent of the loss is unknown, but it must be very heavy.

POLITICAL.

Republican Convention in South Carolina—B. F. Whittemore Prominent—The Campaign Opened in Indiana—Congressional Nomination in Ohio.

Charleston, S. C., July 28.—The Republican State Convention, which met on Tuesday at Columbia, last evening nominated Gov. R. K. Scott for re-election. A. J. Rancier, (colored,) was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. A large majority of the delegates were colored. Two rival delegations presented themselves from Charleston, causing a bitter discussion of their respective claims. The Committee on Credentials, of which Ex-Congressman B. F. Whittemore was chairman, reported in favor of the delegation headed by De Large, (colored,) and against the delegation headed by Senator Sawyer and Congressman Bowen. Senator Sawyer, after much opposition, was allowed to address the Convention. B. F. Whittemore, Chairman of the Committee on the Platform, submitted a series of resolutions, as follows:

First, indorsing President Grant's Administration; second, indorsing Gov. Scott's administration; third, commending the management of the State finances; fourth, expressing gratification at the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment; fifth, pledging the party support to the execution of the Civil Rights bill; sixth, appealing to Congress to open to settlement and preemption the forty-eight million acres of public land in the South; and seventh, pledging their earnest efforts to secure the success of the Republican Party in South Carolina in the campaign of 1870.

The platform was adopted. Gov. Scott in a brief speech returned thanks for and accepted the nomination. Messrs. Carpenter and Butler, the candidates of the Union Reform Party, are now stumping the interior districts, and the canvass between now and October promises to be one of the most active and sharply contested ever known in this State.

Indianapolis, July 28.—The Republicans opened the campaign in this city last night by a mass-meeting at the Academy of Music. Gov. Baker, presided. Speeches were made by Lieut.-Gov. Cumback, Senator Morton and others. Senator Morton reviewed the condition of the State and National finances. He showed that the State was almost free from indebtedness. Referring to the foreign war, he said that in the late rebellion in this country Germany stretched forth her hands in sympathy with us; that a large portion of our armies were Germans, and that the Republican Party now sympathized with Prussia in the present contest.

Cincinnati, July 28.—The Republican Convention at Hillsboro, Ohio, nominated John A. Smith, the present Representative, as a candidate for Congress from the Sixth District.

Denver, Colorado, July 27.—The Democratic Convention nominated George W. Miller, of Denver, as Delegate to Congress, on the ninth ballot. Gen. Cassius M. Clay will speak at the prominent places in the Territory in behalf of the Republican Party.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of Maine—Quarterly Session—Resolutions—The Vote in the Coming Election.

Bangor, Me., July 28.—The quarterly session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Maine was held in this city today. Hon. Henry Tollman, G. W. P., of Bath, presided. The Committee on Political Action reported in favor of demanding of the Legislature such laws as will insure a vigorous enforcement of the Maine law, and the entire suppression of all intoxicating liquors; the establishment of a State constabulary; recognizes in the Legislature of 1870 an advance step in the right direction, and hails as a favorable omen the fact that the principles for which the Association has so long labored, have been adopted by the dominant party, both in its platform and its nominee for Governor, and while according to all temperance men, the right to vote as their conscience dictates, recommend that they withhold their votes from all who are not practical, outspoken temperance men. The Division passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Temperance Society to vote for such men only as represent their principles; and experience has taught us that men pledged to any of the leading political parties of the present day are not reliable on this question; therefore, we believe the organization of an independent political party in favor of legislation prohibiting the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors as necessary, and is the only course that will enable us successfully to protect ourselves against the liquor traffic.

The session closed with a public meeting at the City Hall in the evening, at which addresses were made by G. S. Kimball, of Portland; S. R. Ransom, of New-Jersey, M. W. P. of the National Division of North America; and Robert M. Scott, of Augusta, formerly member of the Boston Detective Police.

The Case of Real—Gov. Hoffman Refuses to Consider His Appeal.

Albany, July 28.—Gov. Hoffman, on Tuesday, declined to commute the sentence of Real, and advised the counsel to tell Real there was no hope for him. The Governor leaves today to visit his family at Newport. It is said additional papers in support of the application will be presented to him there. The report that he is to hear the case here on Saturday is incorrect.

THE PHILOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings at Rochester—Prominent Men Present—The Reports and Speeches—An Admirable Address by Dr. Anderson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Rochester, Tuesday, July 26, 1870.

In July, 1869, a body of American scholars, zealous for the dignity and usefulness of American letters, met in Poughkeepsie, and organized a body, to be known as the American Philological Association, whose use shall, in some measure, subserve the purpose of a national literary academy. The discussions of the first meeting were confined to some of the more recent problems in linguistics, and the Convention separated, with high hopes of its future work. Its present coming together is, in every sense, successful. The best known educators and the most noted scholars are here, many of them prepared to add largely to the discussion, by papers and addresses. The work of the Convention is not, however, to talk, and the gentlemen present recognize the fact thoroughly. The College and city authorities are acting in furthering the interests of the Association, and after the preliminary work of today the real action comes on.

The Convention met at 3 P. M. in the brick Church, and was called to order by the President, Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, was elected Secretary *pro tem*. After calling the roll of membership, which elicited the fact that there was but a small number of the old members present, quite a large number of gentlemen avowed themselves "lovers of philological science" to the extent of $5, and became entitled to the privileges of membership. Among the distinguished members present are Hadley, Yale College; Schele De Vere, of the University of Virginia; Winchell, of the University of Michigan; Goodwin, of Harvard College: March, of Lafayette College; Boise, of Chicago; Prof. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania; President Samson, of Columbian College; Hon. J. H. Trumbull, of Hartford; Hon. J. C. Buckingham, of Poughkeepsie; Drs. Howard Crosby and Dwight, of New-York. The Secretary of the Association, Prof. George F. Comfret, of New-York, together with several other members, were prevented from being present on account of an accident on the Erie Road.

Profs. Hadley of Yale, Mexer of Rochester, and Hyde of Alleghany, were appointed a Nominating Committee, which reported as follows, upon call:

For President, Dr. Howard Crosby; Vice-Presidents, Prof. J. R. Boies, Chicago; Prof. W. W. Goodwin, Cambridge; Secretary, Prof. Geo. F. Comfort, New-York; Treasurer, Hon. J. H. Trumbull, Connecticut; Executive Committee, Dr. A. C. Kendrick, Rochester; Louis Kestler, Illinois; F. A. March, Pennsylvania; C. D. Morris, New-York; W. D. Whitney, Yale.

In accordance with a resolution adopted to that effect, the Executive Committee made a report on the business of the Association, which was adopted. This closed the afternoon work, and the evening was devoted to formal speeches by the President and local officers. Mr. Anderson made a brilliant and admirable address of welcome. Following these was the main address of the evening by Prof. Whitney, of Yale, which concluded the first day's proceedings.

Prof. Whitney's Address—Education and Philology—Prof. Hadley on Greek Accent—An Exciting Discussion—Language of the American Indians—Pennsylvania Dutch—Grand Reception.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

The work of the first day ended last night with Prof. Whitney's general address to the Convention, summing up the work achieved by the Association, the problems before it, and touching incidentally on some of those controversial points which are to be ventilated during the meeting of the scholars. The great argument was for earnestness in this new and promising course. The scientists, through an efficient and recognized organization, have achieved results of incalculable value to the world, and we can more than match these achievements when fairly started. Philology is pre-eminently a practical science. It teaches us the use and abuse of our daily medium of association, and as now taught and developed by the learned masters of the world is becoming a better known branch of scientific investigation. Its value as an aid to history, race and physical chronology are not the least of its many-sided utilities. Through philology it is seen that no language is understood unless seen through others. One of the most notable conquests of this century, the deciphering of Egyptian antiquities and the vast uncovering of Sanskrit mysteries, are due to the efforts of philological investigation. The revelation of Nineveh's and Babylon's antiquities, uncovering, as they do, the inner historical life of the biblical nations, added to the kindred developments of Semitic, Persian and Chinese languages, are also to be ascribed to this special branch of scientific industry. The Association has a work to do, which is greater than that of any other body of men. It would be a lasting shame to American scholarship if the Indian tribes should pass away and no permanent record be made of their historical tongue or vocabulary. This is a democratic assembly of American scholars, and we are to discuss living questions. Germany is the great philological laboratory to which we must all resort. We must be content not only to be a workshop but also a receptacle of the knowledge which comes from abroad. The classics will, of course, occupy a prominent place in our discussions. Their position is assured. We need no encouragement, but rather greater caution and repression to their study. We are in danger of talking too much, and of fulfilling the popular idea of our Association in being too wordy about words. An excess of speech is an American peculiarity, which is shown in youth and continues through later life. If silence be golden, it would be well to get on a specie basis in this respect as well as in others.

We are to investigate philological science, and not systems of teaching philology, though these should have their proper but subordinate place. Education will get the benefit of any new light we may be able to throw on philological science. The object of education is mainly discipline. This term has been tortured into various meanings. Discipline is preparation. All valuable knowledge gives discipline, but knowledge is relative, and, what is more essential, depends upon circumstances and the turn of mind peculiar to each individual. No system can fit all dispositions, but education should adapt itself to all. Many of the results of culture are gained by other methods than those we have employed; by the amenities of life, by social converse and the influence of other minds upon our own. When these are gained they are as valuable as if secured by purely classical training. Many a student has been spoiled by unwise training, and hardly one of us can look back without regretting the waste of labor, without compensating discipline and culture. Still we cannot afford to make anything less of our system.

Nothing that men know or have known but can beturned to account in the promotion of discipline and culture. Nature teaches that the first step in education is the acquisition of language. Language is an instrument without which no reasoning can take place. From the English language the highest cultivation may be reached, but we have learned that we can get this result more quickly and nearer by the round about process of studying the ancient languages. The ancient Greek could become a scholar by the knowledge of that language alone. Let it not be said that the English tongue, into which has been poured the wealth of centuries of civilization, cannot do as much for a man as that. What we claim is, that to study and appreciate the English language most thoroughly, a man can best do so by studying other languages as well. What we need most to remember is, that culture is the chief object of education, and those who have received such culture, through classical education, should learn the charity befitting our position as scholars, and beware how we pronounce indispensable the means for our own education.

The present century—the present decade—is an era of wonderful progress in philological study, and this progress should be more felt among American scholars than elsewhere, because American scholarship is just now coming forward to an equality with that of the older countries of Europe. Our purpose, said the Professor, is to debate the real living questions of the day in such a manner as shall contribute to their settlement; not to spend our strength in thrashing straw by talking over and over matters which in the mind of the enlightened were settled long since.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention was called to order punctually at 9 o'clock, but an uncompromising drizzle caused, if it did not excuse, a rather laggard attendance. In time the sages were on hand, and the executive business of preparing the wherewithal for the maintenance of the Association was rapidly transacted, and the business of the next year set in motion. The word was begun by the reading of a remarkably-written essay, by Prof. Hadley, of Yale, "On the Nature and Theory of the Greek Accent"—a paper which had been read before the Oriental Society in Boston, and which has excited no little sensation. The paper was by no means lengthy, yet its points elicited a more excited and earnest discussion than anything so far presented.

Prof. Hadley discussed exhaustively the question whether the Greek had a middle tone, intermediate between the acute and the ordinary grave, drawing proof from numbers of ancient writers, who have been cited of late years to support other views. The Professor proved that all the general laws of the Greek accent might be explained by the one hypothesis, high tone, middle tone, short low tone, as the closing cadences of words that they adopted it in, all words where it could be secured without throwing back the accent. Latin accent, the chief point of modern thought and study, can only be explained by assuming the triple accent theory, and that the ancestors of the Latins, like the Arolians shifted the accent, as the accidence of cadence suggested or demanded. The paper is generally conceded to excel in ability and close research, anything of the kind in the country, and possesses a vital interest for scholars. The whole subject received a most thorough review by able Greek scholars present, including Drs. Kendrick, Hulderman, Goodwin, Benedict, Anderson, Comfort, Morris, and others, each in turn attempting to catch the theory at some weak point where its conclusions might be found unguarded by proof and citations. Dr. Kendrick supposed the Greek accent to be a matter of pitch, not stress. This opened the flood-gate of abstruse argumentation, which went on uninterruptedly for some time. The subsequent discussion by Profs. Whitney, Hadley, Goodwin, Boise and others, elicited facts covering nearly the whole field of accentuation and grammatical resemblances; from the Greek *ictus*, Sanskrit *ultima*, to the simplest antepenultimate of our modern syllables. Prof. Whitney argued for nearly an hour on the questions brought out by Prof. Hadley. He dwelt at considerable length on the Sanskrit and Greek resemblances and variations. Dr. Hardeman followed with remarks on accent, and claimed that we must follow the laws of the ancient Greeks and Latins to appreciate their accents and grammatical accidence. The discussion here took a wide range, embracing strictures on the Latin and Greek enclitics, terminology, &c., upon all of which most entertaining addresses and criticisms were made. Prof. Morris, of Chicago, also made a few remarks. Prof. Benedict boldly avowed that "accent" in English was a misnomer, and illustrated by the reciprocal accentuations of the word relations. The *ictus* was for the next hour bandied about, from learned lip to learned lip. Pending the settlement of this discussion, the noon recess was taken, and the Convention met at 3 in the afternoon.

At the afternoon session Dr. Dwight broke in upon the regular order of the afternoon by a resolution looking to the permanent organization of this Association into a philological institute, fulfilling the idea of the French Academy. The motion was summarily vetoed by the Chair's demanding the regular business of the session, and the motion comes up the first thing to-morrow. The regular business was the reading of a carefully written essay by Prof. Goodwin, of Harvard, on the construction of the Greek verb *au mai* anglicized.

Prolonged discussion followed, and did not terminate until the President reminded the Convention that the regular business was waiting and time flying.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

Porter C. Bliss, Secretary of Legation to Mexico, was then introduced, and spoke rather disconnectedly on the languages of the American Indians, reviewing at length the present decrepit state of aboriginal philology. He lamented the long neglect manifested toward the Indian family of tongues, and hoped to be able to announce a great effort to get some acceptable and valuable work in this field.

Mr. Bliss proposed as an appropriate name for the Indian language, which had never yet received a name, the name Hesperian, as better fulfilling the condition of a general designation of a great race of languages and vocabularies. He also proposed, as a significant title for philology, glossology, as better adapted to the genius of our tongue. Mr. Bliss was followed by Prof. Lounsberry, who read an interesting paper on English verbal forms of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH.

But half an hour remained for the address of Prof. Haldeman, of the Maryland College, who enlightened the Convention upon the laws and accidence controlling the Pennsylvania Dutch dialects. He alluded, on passing, to the "Hans Breitman" vernacular, and admitted its utter worthlessness, philologically considered. Breitman, said he, is not a Dutchman, unless, like the late Prince Albert, on the plea that "his father was a Dutchman and his mother a Dutchess." The substance of the essay was entirely original and somewhat humorous, displaying the grotesqueness of the odd mixture of English and German, generally called Pennsylvania Dutch. He read in closing a sample poem, contributed by a student of the Pennsylvania dialect, the reading of which caused great merriment. This terminated the proceedings of the second day. In the evening the Association was tendered a grand reception at the residence of Hon. Freeman Clarke.

Cricket—St. George vs. New-York.

There was quite a numerous attendance of cricketers on the New-York Club Grounds yesterday, the occasion being the first contest this season between the second elevens of the St. George and New-York Clubs. The weather, though of the warm and muggy order, was just suitable for cricket, as the sun's rays were obscured by the clouds. A fair wicket was pitched, and play was called shortly before 11 A. M., the St. George Club sending in Fortun and Maynard to the bowling of Sprague and Higginson, the former having recently joined the New-York Club from the Willows. Before these two were parted the score had been run up to 23, and before the fourth wicket fell the total reached 73, of which Fortun, Gordon and Gisborne contributed double figures, the latter making a good stand for 17. Afterward Lancey batted well for 16, but the other wickets went down rapidly for small scores, the last wicket falling for 82.

New-York then sent in Perrin and Lambert to the bat, to the bowling of Fortun and Bowring, and before anything like a stand was made, four wickets had gone down. Afterward Kerr and Higginson got in well together, and the latter being very lucky the score was run up to 66 before they were parted, each scoring 31, Kerr giving three chances and Higginson none. When the last wicket fell the total was found to be 112, and as there was no time left to play the other two innings, the score of the first innings decided the contest in favor of New-York. We give the score below:

ST. GEORGE.		NEW-YORK.	
Fortun, b. Sprague	10	Perrin, ct. Bowring, Fortun	4
Maynard, run out	3	Lambert, b. Bowring	5
Gordon, b. Higginson	15	Kerr, ct. and Fortun	31
Gisborne, b. Sprague	17	Britnell, ct. Fortun, Lancey	0
Stead, b. Higginson	2	Sprague, ct. and Lancey	4
Lancey, h. w. Tyler	16	Higginson, ct. Bowring, Fortun	31
Talbott, b. Sprague	1	Higham, Jr., b. Fortun	0
Eyre, b. Tyler	2	Guille, st. Maynard, Fortun	9
Haughton, b. Tyler	2	Tyler, ct. Fortun, Eyre	7
Mumford, not out	1	Greig, not out	7
Bowring, ct. Tyler, Sprague	0	Smith, ct. Maynard, Eyre	4
Byes, 3; leg byes, 3; wides, 7	13	Byes, 2; wides, 8	10
Total	82	Total	112

Umpires—Messrs. Norley and Eastwood.
Time of Game—Five hours and thirty minutes.

Base-Ball—Harmonic, of Brooklyn, vs. Etna, of Jersey City.

A well-contested match was played between the Harmonic and Etna Clubs on the Champion Club Grounds, at Jersey City, ten innings' play being required to settle the question of the victory. The Harmonics took the lead in the early part of the game, but the close of the fifth innings saw the game a tie—8 to 8. The Harmonics again took up an advanced position, and at the close of their ninth inning their score stood at 14 to 9. In the Etna's ninth inning they batted well for five runs, thus tieing the Harmonic score. In the tenth inning the Harmonics were disposed of for a single run, and their adversaries again batted heavily for seven runs, thereby winning by the score of 21 to 15. We give the score of runs each innings:

Harmonic	0	3	5	0	0	2	1	0	3	1—15
Ætna	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	5	7—21

ECKFORD VS. IRVING.

These Brooklyn and New-York Clubs played a match together, yesterday, on the Union Grounds, the result being the signal success of the Eckfords by a score of 47 to 7. The Eckfords led off with a score of 8 to 1, thus destroying all interest in the game at the very outset. In their third innings they scored 20 runs, the close of the fifth innings leaving the total at 31 to 3. We append the score of the innings play:

Eckford	8	2	20	1	0	0	6	4	6—47
Irving	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0—7

REPORTERS VS. CRICKETERS.

The contest between the reporters' nine and a nine of the St. George Cricket Club will take place next Wednesday. The New-York Cricket Club propose to play the same nine the following week.

The Alexander Bond Case.

Mrs. Gardiner and her daughter, who had been arrested under a warrant issued by Recorder Hackett, charging them with the larceny of the late Capt. Alexander's bonds, were, yesterday, released by Judge Brady, on giving bonds in the sum of $5,000 each. The acceptance of this trivial sum as security, where the amount involved is from $45,000 to $60,000, caused great dissatisfaction among the friends of the complainant.

Brentano's Supplies.

In this dull season Mr. Brentano's well-stored budget will be more acceptable than ever to the lovers of literature. Before going to the country or the sea-side, everybody should look in at the well-known store in Union-square, and lay in a stock of good reading. The latest additions include *Le Monde Illustré* and *L'Illustration Journal Universelle*—publications of particular interest at the present time. Mr. Brentano also has *Nature*, *Punch*, the *Graphic*, the *Illustrated London News*—the two last splendid numbers—and a variety of other publications.

Guanaco.—The result of our investigations proves this to be the name of a species of Llama or Alpaca Sheep, a native of South America, and remarkable for the fineness and beauty of its hair.—*Mail.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Latest War News; Skirmishing Begun; Discovery of a Secret Treaty Between France and Prussia—Great Indignation in England; The Empress made Regent of France; More Soldiers Called Out; How Prisoners are to be Treated; Signs of Trouble in Italy; Terrible Colliery Explosion in Wales.

GENERAL TOPICS.—The Ocean Yacht Race; The White Mountains in July; New Honors conferred on the late Mr. Burlingame; Long Branch; The Boston Fire; Storms in the West; Anti-Coolie Meeting in San Francisco; The City of Paterson; Franz Sigel on the Position of the Hostile Armies; Tub-Race; Terrible Outrage; Long Branch Races.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—A Case of Unmitigated Baseness; Extraordinary Infanticide; The Merrick Camp-Meeting; Recruits for the Prussian Army.

AGRICULTURAL.—The History of a Defunct Horse; Middle Men; Watering Horses; The Cotton Crop in Georgia.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS—Are There Two Sides to the European Question? Lawlessness and the South; Railways and the Public; The Yacht-Race; An Evil Prophet; The Position of France; Prophecies and Probabilities; The New Troubles in North Carolina; The Federative Principle in Europe; The Weapons of the War.

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MARRIED.

JAMES—DUBOIS.—In the Chapel of the Holy Innocents, Burlington, July 21, by the Bishop of New-Jersey, Thomas L. James, of Seymour, Conn., and Julia A. DuBois, of Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

DIED.

CHRISTIE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 26, Henry, son of George W. and Mary Elizabeth Christie.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens on Wednesday.

CHURCHILL.—At Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson, on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., Rosanna B. Churchill, aged 65, relict of the late John Churchill.

Funeral on Saturday, the 30th of July, at 10 A. M. Friends of the family invited to attend.

DALRYMPLE.—On Thursday night, July 28, William Dalrymple, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family and of his brothers, Alexander and John, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 324 West 30th-st., on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

ENOS.—At Watch Hill, R. I., on Tuesday, July 26, Frank Milnor, infant son of H. K. and O. B. Enos, aged 8 months and 19 days.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday, July 28, Henry Clay, youngest son of the late David and Cornelia Graham, in his 22d year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAWKINS.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, 27th inst., Frederick D. Hawkins.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 192 Atlantic-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 2½ P. M. His remains will be taken to Stonington, Conn., for interment.

☞ California and Ohio papers please copy.

KYDD.—On Tuesday night, July 26, Samuel Kydd, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 360 West 35th-st., on Friday, at 2½ o'clock.

MAXWELL.—On Thursday, July 28, after a lingering illness, Samuel Maxwell, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 207 Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, July 30, at 1½ P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, }
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870. }

ROBINSON.—The Colonel regrets to have to announce to the members of the Association, the death of our old and esteemed member, James Robinson.

The members are requested to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday, July 30, at — o'clock.

By order.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Col. Comm'g.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

SEXTON.—At West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday, July 28, Augustus W., infant son of William L. and Nettie B. Sexton, aged 5 months and 28 days.

Funeral services at the residence of the parents, Friday, July 29, at 12 o'clock. Boat from Pier No. 19 North River at 10½ A. M.

SARLES.—On Tuesday evening, July 26, Hickson Sarles, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his residence, 84th-st., corner of 10th-av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SCHUYLER.—At Newark, N. J., July 26, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, Smith Anderson Schuyler, son of Arent H. Schuyler, in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 30 Lombard-st., Newark, N. J., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Belleville, N. J.

SCOTT.—On Sunday, the 24th inst., James Scott, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 186 Lexington-av., on Friday, 2 P. M.

TOEL.—On Thursday, July 28, on Staten Island, Frederick A., son of Everard G. and Irene Toel, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Benjamin W. Floyd, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 45 West 20th-st., on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THRALL.—At the residence of his son, Ottumwa, Iowa, on Tuesday, 26th inst., Homer L. Thrall, M. D., lately of Columbus, Ohio, and for many years Professor of Natural Science in Kenyon College.

WEYER.—At Menton, France, March 13, Martha Matilda, wife of Eugène Weyer, of Paris, and daughter of Dr. G. J. Janeway, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, on Friday, July 29, at 4 o'clock P. M.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on SATURDAY, July 30, will close at this office at 5 A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz: A and B, 8:50; C and D, 8:35; E and F, 8:20; G and H, 6:30 the night before. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

A Revolution Effected by the Board—Creation of a Department of Special Detectives to Watch the Members of the Force.

Until the recent appointment of six general roundsmen to do duty in the disguise of citizen dress, with a view to detecting derelictions of duty upon the part of patrolmen, it was always the custom of the Police Department to have only open surveillance of the men upon post. In each precinct there were two or more officers known as roundsmen, whose duty it was to keep watch of the men, and see that they properly performed their duty. These officers were always in full uniform, and wore a conspicuous shield which designated their peculiar functions and made it easy to evade them. Yesterday the Board of Police revolutionized this system by the adoption of the following rules:

> On and after Aug. 1 there shall be two grades of roundsmen, No. 1 and No. 2, each to consist of twenty-five men and one Sergeant, and such roundsmen shall be designated and known as the "general roundsmen."
>
> These squads shall have office rooms at the Central Department, and shall do duty as roundsmen under the direction of the Superintendent, where and as for the time being he may direct. No roundsman shall, under any circumstances or in any manner, inform any person of his post or place for duty to which he or any other roundsman may be from time to time assigned. A violation of this rule will subject the offending party to dismissal.
>
> The Sergeant in command of each of these squads shall keep in his office a blotter, in which shall be entered all matters coming within the cognizance of the roundsmen under his command, which are required to be entered in the precinct blotters, so far as the rules applicable to the latter case apply to these squads. The Sergeant of each squad shall report to the Superintendent each morning at 9 o'clock, as the Captains of precincts are required to report, and shall include in such report a statement of all complaints or charges made during the preceding day against members of the force by the roundsmen in his squad, their character, and by whom made. Persons arrested by the members of these squads shall be detained (if required to be detained) in the Station-house nearest the place where the arrest was made.
>
> The roundsmen in these squads will do duty in citizen's dress, except when otherwise ordered by the Superintendent. Pay-rolls of the members of these squads will be made by the Sergeants thereof, approved by the Chief Clerk, and each member of the squad will be paid by the Treasurer.
>
> Vacancies occurring in the offices of Sergeant will be filled by the appointment of a patrolman acting as roundsman. The grounds of promotion will be efficient and meritorious service.

The following appointments were made to these squads: Edward J. McGloin, Joseph Douglas, Peter Melly, Wm. J. Berghold, Michael Purcell, Christopher Boehme, Wm. Quinn, Bartholomew Kenney, John Pigott, Francis D. Rourke, Leon A. Nones, Michael J. Murphey, John Nash, Patrick Dowdican, Michael J. Harty, John S. Croker, M. J. Swift, F. Fawcett, J. J. McGloin, Edward Bricking, Wm. Thompson, J. A. Croker, F. B. Robb, J. J. Fitzgerald, G. L. Settie, Wm. Griffin, E. Knight, T. L. Heape, C. W. Schultz, Samuel Campbell, W. H. Gladding, George Davidson, Benson Lent, Delos Reynolds, Nathaniel Darke, James Hynes, John McArthur, J. A. Westervelt, P. Oates, J. B. Eakins, F. B. Randall, J. B. Day, Chas. E. Buddington, —— McClintock, John R. Groo, —— Rose. A number of roundsmen in the precincts were remanded to post duty, and when the new system goes into operation on the 1st of August there will be no precinct roundsmen except in the sparsely-settled up-town districts. Another rule was made specifying at what hours the Sergeants shall go to meals, and how long they shall remain absent. By another rule Captains, sergeants and roundsmen are directed to take accurate notice of the positions in which they find patrolmen, and make minute report thereof to the Superintendent.

A Connecticut Centenarian—Celebration of His Birthday—He Sings a Song—Sketch of His Life.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* gives the following account of the birthday celebration of the oldest man in Connecticut:

The 23d of July will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Marlborough and vicinity, for on that day a century was completed by a human being—a thing so rare in this age of fast living, that it is worthy of commemoration, and very proper that we should pause in our rush from the cradle to the grave, and look back with this veteran over the battle of life that has covered so many years, and witnessed so many changes in the history of the world. The day was fine, though very warm, and toward noon there might be seen winding over the hills and through the valleys of Marlborough and neighboring towns, loads of hot and dusty travelers, with mysterious baskets tucked away in one corner of their vehicles, all destined to the old, gray, weather-worn house on the hill-side. Ascending the hill, the first thing we observed was the old flag floating above the trees near the dwelling. In front of the house a nice shady arbor had been erected for the protection of the tables, which were loaded with tempting edibles—the result of the kindness and forethought of the people of the town—for even sober-suit Marlborough can be stirred up upon the birthday of her oldest living son, and we must confess she did justice to the occasion. The ancient well sweep was still in operation, and the water from the "old oaken bucket" was never so good as on this hundredth birthday. Everything bore the marks of time like the venerable resident. Even the turkeys had a dignified air appropriate to the surroundings. Passing in at the front door we were met by the master of ceremonies, and informed that we could go anywhere in the house except that room where the old gentleman was enjoying a little rest. Soon, however, the doors were thrown open, and all had the pleasure of seeing and shaking by the hand a centenarian. There he sat in a large arm-chair, a patriarch like unto the days of old; erect as he always was, a splendid head of gray hair, eyes dim with a hundred years, face calm and composed, and a beautiful peace resting upon his countenance—a monument of how gently Time deals with the children true to nature. His voice was feeble, but his memory seemed fresh as ever as he welcomed one after another, and with some ready remark referred to by-gone days. At 3 o'clock, the ceremonies were opened by reading of the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Mr. RUSKIN, of Marlborough, the old gentleman having taken a seat at the front door and devoutly listening. Next followed a historical sketch of his life by Rev. HIRAM BELL, of Westchester, of which we will give a few extracts: "JOHN DAY BIGELOW was born on the 23d of July, 1770, in the County of Hartford, Town of of Glastenbury and Parish of Marlborough. Two of his uncles wished him to be named for themselves, and his mother consented, on conditions that they would present him with a suit of clothes, but as they would not agree to do it, she appended the name he has borne to this day. He has been married twice, his second wife having died some twenty years ago, since which time he has lived a lonely life. He has had seven children, three of whom are now living. He has been a member of the Congregational Church in this place for thirty-nine years, and a faithful attendant too. He entered this life under British rule, and lived to see these thirteen feeble colonies become one of the most powerful nations on the face of the earth. He voted for WASHINGTON at his re-election, and has voted at every Presidential election since that time, though not always successful, I am sorry to say, and he says he hopes he shall live to vote once more. He has never changed his politics in all that time.

A very touching scene then followed. The old gentleman wished all the children to be brought to him, and there leaning upon his cane, his head covered and his dim eyes looking away into the great unknown, sung a few verses with a broken voice that sounded already from a far away land. Then he repeated the ten commandments, asked them a few questions in the catechism, and gave them some parting advice. The children sang him a simple song and then retired.

Trotting at Buffalo Park—A Desire to Beat Dexter's Record.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 26.

At a meeting of the managers of the Park Association, last evening, it was determined to offer an extra premium of $2,000—instead of $1,000, as first proposed—to the horse that should, in the coming meeting, beat the *Dexter* record—2:17¼. We wonder if *Lady Thorn* cannot knock off one second and a quarter, for this occasion only. That would do it. In order that there may be no misapprehension in regard to this matter, we give the resolution as passed by the meeting, viz.:

> *Resolved*, That a special premium of $2,000 be given to the horse making the fastest time in any advertised race of the August meeting of the Buffalo Park, provided such time shall beat *Dexter's* time of 2:17¼ at Buffalo in 1867.

On Saturday afternoon of this week two trots are to come off on the Buffalo Park, viz.: one for horses that have never beaten 2:34, for which a purse of $200 is offered—$130 to the first horse, $50 to the second and $20 to the third; and the other for horses that have never beaten 2:50, purse $150—$100 to the first horse, $35 to the second, and $15 to the third. The entries for the above purses will close at the Tifft House at 9 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

A Policeman Arrested in Ohio—He is Charged with Swindling.

From the Cincinnati Times, July 25.

Last Tuesday evening Deputy Sheriff GIBNER arrested Policeman URIAH RAYNOR on a *capias* issued by the Monroe County Court, charging said RAYNOR with extortion in office and obtaining money under false pretenses. The next day the same Deputy started with his prisoner for Woodsfield, Monroe County, Ohio, and delivered him, on arrival, into the hands of the proper authorities, who immediately placed him in durance vile to answer said charges then pending against him. It appears that early last Spring a man by the name of N. HYSEM was arrested on a charge of raping his daughter, and that last May he was tried for the offense. While the verdict was being rendered the prisoner, who was in the county jail awaiting said verdict, managed to escape and fled the town, coming to this city. As the prisoner was found guilty of the crime with which he stood charged, a reward of $300 was offered for his apprehension. A man by the name of LYNCH immediately started in pursuit of the escaped prisoner, and finally traced him to this city. He wandered about the wharf on his arrival here, thinking, doubtless, that he might find him on a steamer, when luckily he chanced to see HYSEM on the *Emma Floyd*. He then called on Officers RAYNOR and FLANNERY and made a bargain with them to assist him in arresting the man, agreeing to pay them $100 for their services. This was agreed to, and then the arrest was made, and on the next day RAYNOR started for Woodfield with the prisoner, and on arrival delivered him to the proper authorities. He then succeeded in getting $200 of the reward instead of $100, as is alleged was agreed upon. LYNCH then brought suit against the Sheriff for the $200, and in the meantime the Grand Jury of the county found the two indictments against RAYNOR we have specified above, that of extortion in office and obtaining money under false pretenses. RAYNOR is still in jail at Woodsfield, although we learn strenuous efforts are being made to secure his release on bail.

King William and Liberals—Review of Carrier of the Prussian King.

The Paris *Monde*, of July 14, inquires how it comes to pass that Prussia finds among the writers on the Paris journals persons who uphold or excuse her, and further asks how it is that her defenders give themselves out for the most part as the friends of liberty? Do they so soon forget the principle which Prussia represents, the system which Count DE BISMARCK has carried out, the yoke beneath which he has bent Germany, and which he would like to extend to the whole of Europe? It then proceeds in these terms: "King WILLIAM has been on the throne since 1861. In the year following his accession, he began war with his people; and some years later he started with all his neighbors in succession differences which have never since come to an end. In 1864 he raised the question of Schleswig-Holstein, with the apparent pretext of protecting the independence of the Duchies, but with the secret and brutal intention of gaining two provinces. In 1864 he placed Germany in the van, dragged Austria in his rear, and finished by confiscating to his profit the contested territories. In 1865, he bought Lauenburg from Austria, just as one buys a flock of sheep for money, without consulting the animals themselves. The same year, unmindful that he had made war in the interests of Germany, he signed the Convention of Gastein, ceded Holstein to Austria, allotted Schleswig to himself, and cast with disdain the protest of the Holstein States into the waste-paper basket. In 1866, forgetting the Convention of Gastein, as there he had set aside the promises made at the commencement of the campaign, he laid hands on Holstein, Austria's share in the fruits of the conquest, and pretended to arrange everything as he pleased. The Diet of Frankfort having protested, he sent that body about its business just as he had done with Holstein. Austria having joined her protest to that of Germany, he paid no attention to her complaint, and, continuing his formidable armaments, denounced Austria to all Europe as arming to destroy the public peace, and one fine day opened the campaign, and in a fortnight was at Sadowa. During the course of these events Count DE BISMARCK did not cease to defy and wound France. He spoiled Denmark, his former ally, in spite of her protests. He led France to hope for compensations on the Rhine, and ended by preventing her from treating with Holland for Luxembourg. He found it a capital joke to deprive us of the gratitude of Italy, who owes to us her existence. He negotiated the junction of the German with the Italian railways by St. Gothard, and put obstacles in the way of the fresh agreement between the French and Dutch line which was in conformity with the wish of the companies. Finally, he refused in harsh terms the simple right of watching over the execution of the Treaty of Prague, and he mixes himself up with the election of a monarch in Spain for the purpose of doing us an injury. "So much for foreign affairs," continues the *Monde*, at home the Government of Prussia violated, in 1862, the liberty of election in order to get a favorable majority; in 1863, broke the terms of the Constitution to reorganize the army at its own will; in 1864, waged war without a regular budget and in contempt of the rights of the Chamber; in 1865, prosecuted the Deputies for having made speeches in Parliament which were distasteful to it, and condemned them without paying any attention to the freedom of debate; in 1866, prorogued the Chamber itself after two months of an insignificant session, made peace and war without thinking of that Assembly's wishes, and ended by getting absolution by means of success. 'Such,' says the *Monde*, 'is the nation which our Liberals have thought fit to support.'"

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, two sales were made, both by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer. The first piece of property disposed of was a five-story brick building, covering the entire lot of ground at the junction of the New Bowery, Roosevelt and Madison streets. The lot is a gore, having 30 feet on Roosevelt-street, 42 feet 9 inches on the New Bowery, with a north side of 30 feet 6 inches. It was stated that, although the premises were now vacant, they could be rented for $1,200 per annum. The property brought $8,000, which was deemed a low figure. The second transaction effected was the sale of a farm, located at Rampao, Rockland County, comprising 62 52-100 acres, and known as the "Washburn Farm." All the property is under cultivation except five acres of woodland, and on the premises is a good house, with necessary out-buildings and two barns. The sale was a forced one, in bankruptcy, under the direction of WM. KNIGHT, assignee of REUBEN BOWLER. The price realized was $2,150 over and above a mortgage on the property amounting, with interest, to $8,766 87, making in all the sum of $10,766 87.

The sale at Grand Park, Westchester County, yesterday, was very largely attended, over 1,500 people being on the ground. The lots sold were in great demand, and too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. WILSON for the admirable manner in which the affair was conducted. All who attended were well taken care of and their comfort looked after. Of the sales itself the figures given below will speak for themselves. The amount received for the plots disposed of will foot up to over a quarter of a million of dollars. The sale was continued until a late hour in the evening. Owing to the want of time, it is impossible to give the location, as per map, of the various pieces of property sold. They varied in size from three-fourths of an acre to five acres in extent and the price received per acre exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those interested in the enterprise. The sale was conducted by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., E. H. LUDLOW & Co., and MULLER, WILKINS & Co. The success of Grand Park after yesterday's transactions may be termed now an assured fact. Appended are:

Today, at Jamaica, Long Island, JOHNSON & MILLER sell a number of buildings under the direction of the Jamaica Lot Association. The lots having been previously sold without the buildings upon them, the sale today is made to close up the transactions.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

5-story brick house and gore lot, junction New Bowery, Roosevelt and Madison sts., lot 30 x42.9x30.6 .... $8,000

RAMPAO, ROCKLAND COUNTY.

By James M. Miller.

Washburn Farm and buildings thereon, 65 52-100 acres $10,916

GRAND PARK—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By A. J. Bleecker Son & Co. and Others.

No. of lot.	Purchaser.	Price per acre.	Total.
22	D. T. Hill	$3,600	$7,920
24	M. W. Scott	2,500	3,750
25	J. N. Fullerton	2,400	4,520
26	J. N. Fullerton	2,700	4,150
27	A. B. Corwin	3,000	5,190
28	D. Millard	3,500	7,280
29	S. R. Stone	3,800	14,630
30	M. W. Scott	3,400	11,526
31	D. Millard	2,700	5,886
33	J. McMasters	2,100	3,654
34	E. T. Butler	2,400	5,256
35	J. M. Fuller	2,050	4,571
36	L. S. Chase	1,300	3,582
37	J. M. Fuller	2,150	4,149
139	G. Stone	2,150	4,694
138	T. McMasters	2,150	3,685
127	H. D. Clapp	1,800	3,294
136	H. D. Clapp	1,800	3,942
134	F. D. Clarke	1,400	1,764
132	J. H. Young	1,500	2,010
129	A. W. Ketchum	2,200	4,862
130	F. D. Clarke	1,600	2,208
69	J. McGiven	2,500	5,900
67	F. Stone	2,250	3,307
68	D. Gibson	1,900	2,584
57	N. C. Jennings	1,950	3,256
56	McMaster	1,800	2,250
54	H. G. Shough	1,900	2,318
55	H. G. Shough	1,400	2,168
6	T. D. Clarke	2,100	3,066
7	D. Gibson	1,800	1,836
8	D. Gibson	1,800	1,854
9	D. Gibson	1,800	1,710
10	D. Gibson	2,100	3,118
11	W. B. Christie	1,900	2,166
13	W. B. Christie	1,950	1,519
12	H. Bondal	1,950	2,106
14	H. Bondal	1,450	1,599
16	W. S. Forley	....	1,600
15	T. L. Bushmere	....	1,600
17	A. Rondal	....	1,200
18	W. S. Forell	1,700	2,074
19	R. Morton	....	1,250
20	R. T. Niles	....	1,450
21	W. S. Forey	....	1,400
2	D. Gibson	600	1,550
3	D. Gibson	600	1,350
4	P. Brennan	....	1,350
5	T. L. Carr	....	1,250
126	J. N. Kline	....	14,000
127	D. Gibson	....	....
120	J. B. Armstrong	1,450	3,726
119	W. C. Jennings	1,950	4,352
118	D. Gibson	1,900	4,275
117	D. Gibson	1,900	4,104
116	E. Jennings	2,700	5,508
114	F. Franklin	2,900	6,293
113	A. B. Armstrong	2,850	5,586
112	T. J. Rushmore	2,600	3,828
109	J. W. Ellis	2,500	3,350
108	J. W. Ellis	2,500	3,050
106	S. C. Griffen	1,850	2,886
104	D. Gibson	1,000	2,110
150	F. Myer	800	1,384
105	F. Myer	1,000	1,420
107	E. C. Long	1,200	1,622
110	E. C. Long	1,550	1,999
111	J. L. Bushmore	2,100	2,373
115	J. M. Fuller	1,850	2,125
146	E. G. Field	1,800	3,204

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Chatham-st., s. s., 208.4 ft. e. of Frankfort-st., 30.10x111x25.6x127.7	$60,000
Chatham-st., s. s., 238.11 ft e. of Frankfort-st., 31.5 x92.10x25.4x109.7, h. and l.	70,000
Essex-st., e. s., 51.4 ft. s. of Grand-st., 19.11x50	8,500
Grand-st., n. s., No. 226, 25x100, h. and l.	23,500
Lewis-st., w. s., between 7th and 8th sts., 18.3x 80.7	10,000
Madison-st., s. s., 75.5 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 20x37	7,200
Norfolk-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100, ¼ share	5,250
Union-square, e. s., No. 6 29th-st., n. s., 191.8 ft. e. of 11th-av. — no dimens's.	1,500
16th-st., n. s., 117 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x65	11,700
16th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 17x65	11,000
28th-st., s. s., 426 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9 (1867)	800
37th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 26.6x98.9	8,710
33d-st., n. s., 291.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x78.9	20,000
59th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100	11,000
59th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 21.10x 80, irregular	11,100
209th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.10	3,040
5th av., e. s., between 86th and 87th sts., 7.9x 102.2x84.10x128.5 86th-st., n. s., between 4th and 5th avs., 24.6x 12x100x25.6x100.8, q. c.	10,000
8th-av., w. s., 24.5 ft. s. of 143d-st., 0.6x100	110
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Butler-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 100x100 Butler-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 50x100 — 6 hs. and ls.	$43,000
Caton-place and Poplar-st., s. e. corner, 130.4x 125x100x100x25x70.2x175x43.2x100.6	5,000
Carroll-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 20x100, h. and l.	2,500
Chauncey-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100	500
Chestnut-st., s. e. s., about midway between Johnston and Knickerbocker avs., 39.4x38x43.8, gore	80
Columbia-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Mill-st., 20x100	nom.
Dean-st., n. s., 133.4 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x100, h. and l., foreclosure	2,400
Herkimer-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Utica-av., 25x100, August, 1869	1,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 125x 100	3,300
Jefferson-st., s. s., 423.1 ft. n. e. of Irving-av., 27x 100x54.4x—	366
Leonard-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 25x 100, h. l.	5,500
President-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 20x 100	4,000
Prospect-st. and Hudson-av., s. w. corner, 75x125	8,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 35 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 19x70, foreclosure	2,250
Webster-place, n. w. s., 210.4 ft. n. e. of Middle-st., 18.3x98.11, foreclosure	2,000
3d-st., n. e. s., 320 ft. n. w. of Bond-st., 20x90, foreclosure	1,500
45th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.2	1,200
Baltic and Schenck avs., s. w. corner, 50x100	3,750
Central-av. and Centre-st., easterly corner, 200 x100 Knickerbocker-av. and Starr-st., westerly corner, 97.5x37.4x104.3	3,290
Johnson-av., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Suydam-st., 18.6x100x32.3x—	275
Wythe-av., n. e. s., 19 ft. s. e. of Rodney-st., 18x 60, foreclosure	2,600
New-Utrecht.	
Waters-av., s. s., westerly extremity of avenue, 15 acres 3 roods 26 perches	$5,000
Meadow land adjoining Cortleyou's, 8 acres 2 roods	1,600
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
9th-av., e. s., lot No. 122 Central Mount Vernon, 50x100	$200
Ossining.	
Sing Sing to Peekskill Road, e. s., about 11 acres	$11,000
Morrisania.	
Edsall-st., s. w. s., adjoining J. Green's, 45x100	$5,000
Morse-av., s. e. s., part lot No. 89, Melrose, 25x200	2,050
Mamaroneck.	
Lot No. 43, map Grand Park	$700
West Farms.	
Marion-av., s. e. s., lot No. 124 East Tremont, 75 x127	$270
West Farms to Kings' Bridge road, s. e. s., lot No. 3 Belmontville, 60x160	800
Yonkers.	
Woodbine-av., w. s., 202 ft. n. of Wills-av., 50x100	2,600
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Broome and Montgomery sts., s. w. corner, 25x 100	$1,000
Dickerson and Hudson sts., corner, 50x84	1,300
Hawthorne-av., n. s., 72 ft. from Chadwick-av., 144.4x70.2	1,400
East Orange.	
Steuben-st., e. s., 55 ft. from Sussex-av., 37.6x100	$4,500
Maple-av., e. s., 174 ft. s. of William-st., 30x177	350
Woodside.	
Belleville-av., 50 ft. s. of Cartaret-st., 50x150	$6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., 25 FEET NORTH of 85th-st., fronting on and overlooking Central Park, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22x60, lot 100 feet; the Madison-av. cars run within one block of the house; the location is the best in the City; the house is very superior, and will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 565 Madison-av. Can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASE OF premises No. 9 Broad-st. It has three years and nine months to run, from Aug. 1 next. Address or inquire of C. F. WOODS, Chairman Executive Committee. NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE, No. 9 BROAD-ST., July 27, 1870.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, in East 32d-st., containing all modern improvements, and in good order; price, $17,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES. *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS AND PHYSICIANS.—Parlor handsomely furnished and room adjoining. No. 68 Bond-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 364 WEST 30th-st., consisting of second floor, with bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, and bedroom on third floor; a desirable neighborhood; at the low rent of $35 per month, including gas; remainder of the house occupied by owner; possession given Aug. 1 if desired; can be seen at any hour of the day.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-st., New-York.
THURSDAY, Aug. 4,
At 1 o'clock, on the premises,
GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
575 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
ON
THE BERRY FARM, AT CARLSTADT, N. J.
GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO BUY BEAUTIFUL SITES FOR HEALTHY, ECONOMICAL AND TASTEFUL COUNTRY HOMES.

This beautiful property is situated within 500 feet of the Carlstadt Depot, and only one-half mile from Rutherford Park Station. The ground is high; magnificent views are had in every direction for miles. Streets and avenues have been opened on the property, and every lot is available for immediate improvement. The communication with this City by the Erie and Hackensack Railroads is constant; yearly commutation $60, or ten cents per trip. A large and substantial stone mansion, conveniently arranged, with barn, shed, &c., will also be sold. Title perfect. The property has been in the possession of the Berry family for over 200 years, and is now for the first time offered at public sale.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.

Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Free collation on arrival of the train.

If the weather is stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

Terms easy. For maps and railroad tickets, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

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BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

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H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
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Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;

BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;

BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.

PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION
TO FORM THE
NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
To be located in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the State of New-York, entitled:

"An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation."

Such Company to be known by the name and style of the "NINETEENTH WARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

CHRIS'N SCHWARTZ, ADOLF LEVINGER,
MAX. MORGENTHAU, GEO. M. MITTNACHT,
HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr. WM. NEUSTAEDTER,
PETER DOELGER, Dr. EDW. PETZOLD,
CH'N EBERSPACHER, JACOB ROMBERG,
CHAS. HUBER, MAX SCHAEFER,
JUL'S KATZENBERG, M. THALMESSINGER,
FRED'K KRUTINA, ISAAC WALLACH.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway." JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property......$41,800,000
Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

Alabama 8 per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN AMERICAN GOLD, AND SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF $22,000 A MILE TO JAMES BUELL AND V. K. STEVENSON, TRUSTEES, WHICH MORTGAGE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND APPROVED BY MESSRS. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, OF NEW-YORK, UPON THE ROAD FRANCHISES, DEPOTS, LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND, IN ADDITION TO THE INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, WHICH CAN ONLY BE HAD AS THE ROAD IS FINISHED, EQUIPPED AND RECEIVED BY THE STATE ENGINEER AS A FIRST-CLASS ROAD AND OUTFIT, 50 MILES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN FINISHED, EQUIPPED, AND SO RECEIVED.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, IN ORDERING THE INDORSEMENT OF THESE BONDS, SPECIALLY PROVIDES FOR THE PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE SAME IN CASE THE COMPANY SHOULD FAIL TO DO SO.

THIS IS A SOUTH AND NORTH ROAD FROM THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, 183 MILES LONG TO DECATUR, ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER, IN DIRECT LINE NORTH BY NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI TO CHICAGO.

THE STOCK PAID UP AND PROPERTY MORTGAGED TO SECURE THE PAYMENT OF THESE BONDS AND INTEREST IS $3,500,000, WHICH, WITH THE INDORSEMENT OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AND THE HIGH RATE OF INTEREST, MAKES A MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY MESSRS.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

FOR SALE.

50 7 PER CENT. BONDS, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL., **$1,000** EACH, AT **83** AND INTEREST.

300 7 PER CENT. BONDS, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL., **$100** EACH, AT **80** AND INTEREST.

25 7 PER CENT. BONDS, CLAY COUNTY, ILL., **$1,000** EACH, AT **83** AND INTEREST.

250 7 PER CENT. BONDS, CLAY COUNTY, ILL., **$100** EACH, AT **80** AND INTEREST.

10 10 PER CENT. BONDS, LAMARD TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, **$1,000** EACH, AT **95** AND INTEREST.

5 10 PER CENT. BONDS, JASPAR TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, **$1,000** EACH, AT **95** AND INTEREST.

10 10 PER CENT. BONDS, BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, **$1,000** EACH, AT **95** AND INTEREST.

20 10 PER CENT. BONDS, HARTER TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, **$1,000** EACH, AT **95** AND INTEREST.

5 10 PER CENT. BONDS, BIG MOUND TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, **$1,000** EACH, AT **95** AND INTEREST.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF THESE BONDS.—EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF STATE AUDITOR OF ILLINOIS.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Southern and Western
County and Town Bonds
WANTED BY
W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

THE
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)
"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
EMIL SAUER, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN AMERICAN BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of **$1,000,000**, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK M. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackerman & Co.
EDWARD PRIEBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
L. J. STIASTNY, of Bauendahl & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 156 Broadway. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO, WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON, HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH, WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, JAMES B. AMES, Jr,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD, EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,
Offers for sale the following first-class
Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D MCKINLAY,
Agents.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation, and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1870.

The usual EIGHT (8) PER CENT. Semi-annual Dividend is this day declared payable Aug. 1.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS
FOR SALE.
INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.
JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., ROOM NO. 38, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, Western Division, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax. ZENO SECOR, President.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened on the 2d prox.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1870.

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad; Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad; and second mortgage coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after that date. B. E. SMITH, President.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.
(Signed,) RICHARD B CONNOLLY, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1870.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, maturing on the first day of August next, will be paid on that day on presentation at this office. Interest thereon will cease on Monday next. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1870.

THE COUPONS FROM THIS COMPANY'S Bonds, due Aug. 1 prox., will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1870.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. and the Government tax will be paid at the Banking-house on and after Aug. 1 next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox.

By order,
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 BROADWAY, July 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., (of Missouri,) ST. LOUIS, July, 1870.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUgust from Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Stuyvesant Insurance Company have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., No. 43 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST AUGUST, on bonds, will be paid at this office.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.
INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will bear interest from that date.
WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM. H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

ONE PER CENT. EXTRA INTEREST is gained by depositing on or before Aug. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11
Calabria, Thurs., July 28	China, Wednes., Aug. 17
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4	Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24
Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Anglia........Sat., July 30	Dorian......Wed., Aug. 3
Australia......Sat., Aug. 6	Sidonian.....Wed., Aug. 10
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia.....Wed., Aug. 17
Europa........Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia.....Wed., Aug. 24
India..........Sat., Aug. 27	Iowa..........Wed., Aug. 31
Cambria......Sat., Sept. 3	Dacian.......Wed., Sept. 7

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Sept. 17

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.

FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, July 30, at 7:30 A. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90.
Steerage passage, $30.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth).	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Aug. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 4.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Aug. 4
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Aug. 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Aug. 18

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents. Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 21 North River.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction, Breakwater, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, July 29, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received by the undersigned at No. 339 Canal-street, New-York City, until 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 4th day of August next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, the articles named in the following list:

3,200 pairs 3 pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,600 pairs 2½ pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
2,700 pairs 3 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,400 pairs 2½ pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
250 pairs 2 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
2,700 pairs 3 pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,550 pairs 2½ pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
10,000 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
7,000 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
175 dozen 8-4 Plaid Woolen Shawls.
210,000 yards 6-4 Square Standard Prints.
50,000 Indigo Blue Drilling, (best quality.)
25,000 7-4 Good Ticking.
10,000 yards Indigo and Grey-mixed Satinets.
6,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
180,000 yards Standard Brown Sheeting, 4-4.
10,000 yards Heavy Cotton Luck, (for tents.)
18,000 yards Linsey.
25,000 yards Heavy Blue Twilled Flannel.
27,000 yards Heavy Red Twilled Flannel.
8,000 Hickory Shirts.
12,000 Red Flannel Shirts.
1,350 dozen Men's Heavy Wool Socks.
575 dozen Women's Heavy Wool Hose.
500 dozen Children's Heavy Wool Hose.
800 dozen Plain Cotton Handkerchiefs, (large.)
8,500 pounds of Yarn, assorted colors.
800 dozen Standard make, six-cord Spool Cotton. 200 yards, white or black.
800 dozen standard make, three-cord, enameled Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.
1,000 pounds Linen Thread, standard, Nos. 25 and 30.
4,000 Men's Coats.
4,000 Men's Pants.
800 pair Men's Shoes.
400 pair Women's Shoes.
200 pair Children's Shoes.
5,000 Hats, either black or gray felt, black wool or military.
220 dozen Cast Steel Axes, 3 to 3½ pounds.
170 dozen Cast Steel Half Axes, 2 to 6 pounds.
1,500 Tinned Iron Kettles, 4, 6, 8 quarts.
4,000 Fry-pans, usual size for Indians.
400 dozen Tin-pans, pressed, 2, 4 and 6 quarts.
500 dozen Iron Table-spoons.
850 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
1,300 dozen Butcher-knives, cast steel, 6 inch blade, ebony handles.
150 dozen Tin Pails, 6 to 12 quarts, no covers.
90 dozen Hoes.
300 dozen Tin Plates.
330 dozen Ax-handles.
170 dozen Half Ax-handles.
20,000 pounds Tobacco.

Parties bidding are required to furnish a sample of each article bid for. The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require none or a greater or less quantity of any of the articles than that specified in the above list, at the prices proposed.

All bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or, if that is not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made for goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 29, 1870, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed (here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in New-York on or before the 20th day of August next: and if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within five days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated July 29, 1870, and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Philadelphia *Press* and *Enquirer*, and *Washington Chronicle* and *Republican*, please copy and send bills to Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.]

PROPOSALS

FOR THE ERECTION OF TEMPORARY QUARTERS AT RINGGOLD BARRACKS, TEXAS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 5, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of temporary quarters for two (2) companies of United States troops, at the post of Ringgold Barracks, Texas.

Plans and specifications can be examined at the office of the United States Quartermaster at New-Orleans, La., Galveston, Brownsville, Ringgold Barracks, San Antonio, and at this office.

Proposals will include the cost of all material, labor, &c., the buildings to be completed in every particular and ready for occupancy when turned over to the Government.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons, (whose responsibility must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record,) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract, if awarded to him, and the residence and Post-office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated. No bid entertained not conforming to the requirements. The attention of bidders is called to section 16 of the act of Congress "Approved July 17, 1862."

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for the erection of Quarters at Ringgold Barracks, Texas," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Gen. REYNOLDS.
JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTER-MASTER, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., the 30th day of August, 1870, for the manufacture of two thousand (2,000) Common Tents, and one thousand (1,000) Wall Tents and Flies, more or less, without poles or pins, from material (except sewing twine) to be furnished by the United States and delivered to the contractor at the depot of Jeffersonville, Ind.

The tents when completed, will be delivered at the same place for inspection.

The right to reject any or all bids, if regarded as disadvantageous, is reserved by the Government.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and distinctly indorsed, "Proposals for the Manufacture of Tents."

For specifications, conditions, and further information, apply at either of the Quarter-masters' Offices at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; New-York; Philadelphia, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; or Washington, D. C.

By order of Quarter-master-General.
C. H. HOYT, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army, Depot Quarter-master.

PROPOSALS

FOR A STEAM PROPELLER OF WOOD FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.

Separate and sealed proposals will also be received at this office until noon, July 30, for building the steam propeller of wood for Coast Survey Service, of the size of 350 tons O. M.

The conditions to be the same as those stated for an iron vessel, as advertised under date of June 22, as far as applicable.

Specifications and general plans will be furnished bidders on application to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals for 450 tons of Lackawanna Anthracite Coal, will be received at the office of the Surgeon in charge at the United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, until the 10th day of August, 1870.

The coal to be of egg size, (suitable for steaming,) and of the best quality, each and every ton to be of 2,240 pounds weight. The whole quantity of coal to be delivered and stowed in the place assigned on the Hospital premises at such time or times as may be hereafter designated.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

The contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; the bids to be submitted, by the undersigned, to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for approval.

S. JACKSON, Surgeon United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal
	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.

NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers. If the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 16th May, 1870.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook and baker; understands pastry, game, and soups; wishes to go to the country; understands making butter, if required; good reference. Call at No. 11 James-st., corner of New-Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; making preserves and butter; will go in the country for the Summer; three years' references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid, and assist with grown children in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant nurse for an infant; can bring it up by hand; no objection to see after one growing child; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good cook, or would do general housework, or chamber-work and waiting in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION TO do chamber-work and plain sewing, or chamber-work and assist in the care of children. Can be seen at No. 245 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to mind a couple of children, or would prefer traveling with a lady. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 325 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a first-class family; the very best of City reference. Call at 224 West 27th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, a situation in a gentleman's place in the country; understands care of horses and gardening; will be found careful and obliging; is temperate and faithful, to which reference will testify. Address R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman in City or country; young, steady, reliable man; perfectly understands driving, and the care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; is very handy around the place; can milk. Address A. D. M., Box 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant married man; no family; will be found willing and obliging; has seven years' City reference; would go to the country. Can be seen at private stable No. 32 East 40th-st., or address a note to G. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man who is thoroughly competent; is a thorough groom and steady driver, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; best of City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING abroad desires to procure a situation for his coachman, who has been with him for six years; he is industrious, sober, honest and entirely reliable. Apply at stable, No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single Englishman; understands green-house vegetables, horses and carriages; can milk and be generally useful; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as light porter, or for any other work; was seven years with the same boss; speaks French, German and English; best City reference will be given. Address P. L. T., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a good private family by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; good reference; is a Protestant; can be heard of till Saturday. Address J. C., waiter, No. 32 Essex-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience and first-class reference; has lived in first-class families in this City. Address M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; no objection to the country. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a German who can produce good recommendations from his present employer. Apply at No. 46 Broad-st.

A YOUNG MAN OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION desires a position where his talents and energy would be appreciated; traveler, correspondent or secretary, would be more in consonance with his previous position; good City and other references. Address, H. JONES, Box No. 171, Post-office, Orange, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

AT BEDELL'S, 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st.—Wanted, for places vacant, English, Irish, Scotch, German and French cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, general-houseworkers, &c., for City and country.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. WILLIAMES

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV. The school will open Sept. 21. The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 179th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR. (Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 22d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, twelve miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE qualifications, possessed of most flattering testimonials, and of long experience in tuition, seeks an appointment. Her acquirements are, higher English, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin and the rudiments of Spanish; terms moderate; no objection either to the South or West. Parties desiring the offices of a reliable and efficient instructress may find it to their interest to communicate with the advertiser; references exchanged. Address for two weeks U., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED—LADIES, CATHOLIC, speaking Spanish, to go to South America; one as principal of a normal school, and one of a college. Address, stating terms, experience, and ability and references, his Excellency M. R. GARCIA, Lake Oscawana, near Peekskill, N. Y.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED SHIP-chandlery; a fine opportunity for a young man who is acquainted with the business. Apply for particulars at No. 16 Moore-st., between Front and Water sts., from 9 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—NO. 28 CHARLTON-ST., A PLEASANT bedroom for one or two gentlemen; gas and bath.

NO. 163 EAST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE furnished rooms to let, with or without board; private family.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD may be had in an elegant house, delightfully located one and a quarter hours from New-York by New-York and Erie Railway. Refer to A. A. RAVEN, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, corner of William and Wall sts.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON,
and
JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,

will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.

The Steamer
THOMAS P. WAY
will make the following trips between
NEW-YORK AND NEWARK.

Leave foot Barclay-st. 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave foot Centre-st. 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 25th.....6:00 A. M.	Monday, 25th.....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 25th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 26th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 26th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th. 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27th. 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 28th.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th.....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 26th.....4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 30th.....7:30 A. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3¼ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SALE.—SIDE Wheeler and Propeller Steamers of various tonnage for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN OF RESPONSIBILITY offers to take the entire charge of any gentleman's house and contents during his absence in the country, by giving it his personal attention, for a small compensation; satisfactory references given. Address H., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERBLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, July 22, 1870.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the screw tug

CLINTON,

of 50 tons.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance with five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten per centum thereto.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 29, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 50 boxes and 82 cases fresh Palermo Lemons, landing ex steamer. At 12½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River, 2,800 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, cargo bark *D. Draper*, from Palermo.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains. Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop. By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon. Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

PERSONAL.

A YEAR AGO TODAY! YET I'M forgotten. ALICE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND PENFOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1870.
THOMAS H. FAILE, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, } Executors.
mh18-law6mF*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS FIELD FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas Field Frank, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1870. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. 315 Broadway.
A. C. AUBERY, Attorney, No. 7 Beekman-st. jy15-law3wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Legitimate triumph of the wonderful artiste,
MME. KATHI LANNER,
and her world-renowned
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.
Enthusiastic demonstration at Marston's great scene,
THE GROTTO OF THE SYRENS.
Immense hit of Mme. Lanner's new Comic Ballet,
HIRKA,
commencing with the popular Ajax specialty,
THE NATIONS.
NIGHTLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the Matinees will be discontinued.

Seats secured in advance at the Box Office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.

No. 585 Broadway.
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS
Every Evening and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
G. SWAIN BUCKLEY,
Miss CELIA BARRY,
GENL. GRANT, Jr.,
COOPER and FIELD.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3d-av.—Mollenhauer's grand vocal and instrumental concert, with Miss Canissa and Mr. Habelmann. Admission, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

SIXTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION

UP THE HUDSON TO
POUGHKEEPSIE,
LANDING AT COZZENS AND NEWBURG ONLY,
ON SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1870.
The magnificent saloon steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,

Will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, 8:30 A. M.,

LANDING AT COZZENS AND NEWBURG ONLY.

Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Band of the Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors, where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the Purser, on board. Fares, to Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip, to Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.
$31,000.
FIVE DAYS.
THREE RACES EACH DAY,
commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 30.
Hurdle race, $1,000, 2 miles, 8 hurdles.
Continental Stakes, $2,350, mile heats, 27 entries.
Monmouth Stakes, $2,550, 2¼ miles, 21 entries.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 2.
Mansion House Stakes, $2,200, 2 miles, 24 entries.
Club Purse, $700, all ages, 1½ miles.
Americus Club Purse, $2,500, mile heats, 3 of 5.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.
Grand steeple-chase handicap.
West End Hotel Stakes, $2,350, 1 mile, 31 entries.
Club Purse, $1,000, heats of 2 miles.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 4.
Robins' Stakes, $4,250, heats of 2 miles, 25 entries, and Three other races, with Gentlemen's Cup race.

LAST DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 6.
Hurdle handicap, 2 miles, 8 hurdles.
Restoration Stakes, $6,500, 4-mile heats, 15 entries.
Tweed Purse, $1,000.

AMOS ROBINS, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 28 Murray-st., North River, at 6¾ A. M., 9½ A. M. and 11 o'clock A. M., returning when the races are over. Passengers will reach the course in less than two hours.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
LONG BRANCH RACES.

On the race days at Long Branch, on SATURDAY, July 30, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY following, the trains connecting at Sandy Hook with steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 11 A. M., will not stop at Highlands and Seabright, as usual, but proceed direct to Long Branch and the Race-course at Oceanport. Fare to the Race-course $1.

JAS. FISK, Jr., President.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LAWNS,
12 1-2 CENTS.
ENGLISH BAREGES, 12 1-2c. AND UPWARD.
FIGURED GRENADINES, 12 1-2c. AND UPWARD.
PLAIN IRON GRENADINE, 50c.,
REDUCED FROM 87½c.
LINEN AND LAWN SUITS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

The above are worthy of special attention as being the cheapest goods ever offered.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TRAVELING HATS AND Bonnets at $6, worth $12; white lawn Hats; seaside Hats, Feathers and Ribbons. BINNS' new millinery, No. 647 Broadway, up-stairs. This is valuable.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An act to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania-avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the north-west gate of the Capitol to the crossing of 15th-st. west. The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind; to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and in fact all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (Public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made; it is provided therein "that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds and Works, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

WOMAN'S WRONGS.

Rally of the Saleswomen—Their Ill-Treatment by their Employers—Earnest Appeals.

A meeting of the Saleswomen's Early-closing Association was held, last evening, in Plimpton Hall. A large number were present, among whom beauty, refinement, and evident intelligence were by no means wanting, although the blanched cheek, sunken eye, bent shoulders and weary tread of some, told the sad tale of toil disproportioned to their strength.

The meeting was organized with Mr. C. WITTENBUCHER, the President of the Association, a member of the Clerks' Early-closing Association, in the chair. In calling the meeting to order he explained the object and necessity of the organization, and assured the ladies that the Association to which he belonged was ready to coöperate heartily with them in their movement to accomplish for themselves what the male clerks have already obtained. He foreshadowed the pleasant evenings they would have when fully organized, and the objects of the Association were approaching success. Clerks of the male sex who might be present, but who were not members of the Early-closing Association, need not communicate their views as they did not wish to hear from them. They wanted none but friends. It was their intention, he said, to appoint a committee to go among the merchants and feel of them, and see what they are made of. It was their purpose in September next to go right into the evemy's camp, and find out who were opposed and who were in favor of early closing. The President then extended an invitation to any of the ladies present to express their views on the subject of the organization. Miss NETTA arose and put matters in practical operation by asking all to rise who were in favor of making the initiation fee fifty cents. This was carried unanimously. In response to an invitation from Miss NETTA, a lady from Catharine-street reported that only one or two stores in that street refused to close at 7 o'clock.

Miss SMITH, of the *Revolution*, expressed a deep interest in the movement. She herself was a working woman, and felt indebted to Miss NETTA for her successful efforts on behalf of working women. She hoped the young ladies present would freely express their views.

President WHITTENBUCHER encouraged the ladies to get up enthusiasm, and speak their minds freely.

A lady representing the Eighth-avenue, reported that although Mr. LYLE of that avenue did not sign the petition, yet he had continued to close up at 7 o'clock since the 5th of July, while the other stores on the avenue, by whose proprietors the petition had been signed, especially Ehrich's Temple of Fashion, closed only five nights, and subsequently kept open until 9 and 9½ P. M.

A gentleman representing the Temple of Fashion gave no very flattering account of an interview with Mr. LYLE in relation to early closing, in which, he said, he was politely shown to the door and promptly availed himself of the opportunity to walk out. As to the late closing of the Temple of Fashion, he said Mr. HOLMES came to their store and gave them notice to keep open and the proprietors did so.

The lady from the Eighth-avenue thought it was a great shame that one proprietor should be so influenced by another.

Miss MARIA ERNEST spoke eloquently on the subject of the Association, suggested the formation of a common fund for life insurance, and closed by paying a high tribute to Miss NETTA, who, she said, was accomplishing more for her sex than all the Women's Suffrage Associations in the land.

Inquiry was made as to the hours of closing of LORD & TAYLOR, KINZEY and RIDLEY. In relation to LORD & TAYLOR and KINZEY, it was stated that they closed at 7 P. M., but as to RIDLEY, information was desired from some lady in the room. No response being forthcoming, the President expressed a desire to pull the ears of some of the ladies present, who, he believed, could give the information if they would. There being no information on the subject, however, it was concluded that RIDLEY also closed at 7 o'clock.

EUGENE J. SULLIVAN, a representative from the trades-union, encouraged the movement, and gave assurance of the support and coöperation of the union of which he was a member.

Mr. LING, of the Clerks' Early Closing Association, thought that in future meetings, the ladies should have it to themselves, as the presence of so many gentlemen evidently embarrassed the ladies in the free expression of their views. It was, therefore, announced that at future meetings, unless those made specially public, gentlemen would be excluded, except representatives of the Press, and such members of the Clerks' Early Closing Association as were actively co-öperating in the movement.

Miss NETTA explained that the meeting was smaller than usual, and did not fairly represent the numbers united in the movement. The reason of this was, that many were afraid to come to the meetings publicly, for fear of being discharged; others were employed in stores up to 10 and 11 o'clock, and would have their pay deducted; still others were afraid to be slaughtered on this floor, for some would come here and go directly to their employers and have them discharged; it was disgraceful the way some store-keepers treated their girls. She had served in KINZEY's store and worked in it until she fell fainting to the floor, and one of the young ladies in the store dared not offer her a glass of water for fear of being reported and discharged. RIDLEY, too, had treated his young ladies disgracefully, not only in overworking them, but both he and his young son by searching them as if they were a lot of thieves, on their leaving the store. At MACY's store they had two lady shop-walkers who ought to be discharged. They have frequently insulted customers. It was not, perhaps, the fault of Mr. MACY, but of his shop-walkers, that the ladies are not permitted to sit down, and that the little cash-girls run all day for twenty-five cents, not enough to buy shoes for them. She would like to meet RIDLEY and KINZEY, and some other such men, at those meetings, and state to their faces the grievances of the ladies whom they have had in their employ. The former is said to be a Christian, but she would like to see him practice some true Christianity toward those he employs. She suggested that the merchants who are in favor of early closing should send their young ladies to the meetings, as the best means of manifesting their sincerity and sympathy with the movement, and she hoped now that Winter was approaching, the hardest of all seasons for lady saleswomen, they would not only come themselves, but invite all others similarly employed to come also. If they would protect their interests and avoid the competition of Massachusetts girls, who come here without recommendations and take their places at four dollars a week, they must go into this movement heart and soul. She concluded by offering a resolution of thanks to the editors of the City papers, from whom the movement had received much encouragement, and to the members of the Press generally.

This resolution was carried with enthusiastic unanimity. The meeting was then concluded amid considerable enthusiasm, all being convinced that the cause must prevail.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Grand Demonstration at Denville, N. J.—An Immense Assemblage—Stirring Addresses and Resolutions.

A long-talked-of mass-meeting in furtherance of the temperance cause came off at the Newark Methodist Conference Camp-meeting Grounds at Denville, in Morris County, N. J., yesterday. The grounds consist of about thirty-five acres, beautifully situated at the base of the mountains, sloping gently down toward the railroad. The audience-ground is capable of seating 4,000 persons, and is arranged upon the slope, the preacher's stand being at the base. Numerous tents have been already erected this Summer, awaiting the next camp-meeting, which is to be held on the 15th of next month. These were yesterday taken possession of by numerous outsiders, who used them as luncheon tents, many of the visitors bringing luncheon with them. A large dining-booth had also been erected, which, with numerous stands and hucksters, satisfied the hunger of those who had neglected to provide themselves. At 10½ the special trains from both ends of the railroad arrived, and a procession, headed by two bands from the villages of Boonton and Hibernia, was formed. Over sixty temperance societies were present, many of them in regalia and with banners flying, making a fine appearance.

The meeting organized at 11½ A. M. by the election of Judge JESSE WILLIAMS, of Orange, as President, and Rev. JOHN ABBOTT FRENCH, of Morristown, as Secretary. A large list of Vice-Presidents was also chosen. The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. THOMAS MACAULY, of Hackettstown, followed by a welcome address, delivered by Rev. ALBERT ERDMAN, of Morristown. Letters of apology were then read from Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts; Hon. THOMAS W. FERRY, of Michigan; Ex-Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut; Hon. C. H. GIFFORD, of Newark; Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, of New-York. Senator WILSON and Rev. Dr. HALL were prevented from being present by severe sickness. Rev. Dr. CRANE, of Newark, made a short but stirring address. The Arion Glee Club then sang with good effect "The Temperance Standard." A recess of one hour was then taken for dinner. The crowd assembled on the audience-ground at 1½, and were now largely reinforced by the numerous arrival of people who had driven over from the surrounding villages, tempted out by the now-appearing sun. At this time it was calculated about 3,000 persons were on the grounds.

Gen. NEAL DOW, of Maine, was now introduced by the President, and spoke for nearly one hour and three-quarters.

His speech was plentifully interspersed with anecdotes and statistics, eliciting prolonged and hearty applause. He was followed by Rev. J. M. TUTTLE, of Rahway, who gave a statement of the expenses of this gathering, which amounted to nearly $700, and requested a liberal contribution from the audience, which was responded to with a contribution of $127, leaving the Committee out of pocket for the remainder. Hon. JOHN HILL, member of Congress from the Fourth New-Jersey District, then addressed the audience, most of whom were of his constituency. The band then alternately played, followed by an address from Hon. JOHN ABBOTT FRENCH, of Morristown.

The Arion Glee Club then sang a temperance song. Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND delivered a short address full of humorous points. Bishop JAMES, of New-York, then followed with an earnest and eloquent address, in which he pictured the wretched life of the wife and children of the drunkard, more particularly, as often seen by the visiting clergy. He closed with a powerful appeal to all of his audience to join in the temperance cause and help to stop the sale of liquor. A set of resolutions calling on all Christians to use every endeavor to further the temperance cause, and calling for a New-Jersey State Annual Convention, was then passed by acclamation, after which the audience dispersed. Not a single accident occurred, as far as is known, to mar the pleasures of the day.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Terrible Affair at New-Brunswick, N. J.—A Life for Thirty-Six Dollars—The Murderer Resists an Arrest.

A horrible murder was committed in New-Brunswick, on Wednesday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The murdered man was named THOMAS DUFF, and was an aged, inoffensive day laborer. The murderer is one WATTS GRIFFIN, who has been heretofore quite notorious as a fighting brawler and rough. The circumstances of the murder are as follows: As Officer BROWER, of the New-Brunswick Police, was patroling his beat, in Burnet-street, in the lower part of the city, near the canal, his attention was attracted by the sound of blows and oaths and men struggling, in the second story of a house across the street. Calling another officer to his assistance, the two crossed the street, and had commenced to climb the stair when the door at the top was opened and a man ejected from the door and thrown down the stairs with great violence. At the same time a voice at the door exclaimed, with an oath, "I'll kick your brains out." The fallen man rolled to the bottom of the stairs, but did not rise. It was afterward ascertained that his skull was fractured by some heavy, blunt instrument. Mounting the stairs, the officer entered the room, in spite of the resistance of the murderer, and his repeated threats to kill the first man who opened the door and arrested him. He proved to be WATTS GRIFFIN. No other person was in the room, but marks of a violent struggle were apparent around the room. A small hatchet was discovered in one corner where it had been flung by GRIFFIN. Although the house belonged to JOHN WARREN, no one but GRIFFIN was discovered in the apartment. Mrs. WARREN, the wife of JOHN WARREN, was afterward arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice, in spite of her protestations that she was visiting a neighbor at the time. This neighbor, however, states that she did not call upon her until after GRIFFIN's arrest. So it is believed she was concealed in the room at the time. DUFF died in a few hours, and an inquest was held by Coroner PARADUCE, but at last accounts a verdict had not been rendered. The object of the murder is supposed to have been to gain possession of the small sum of money DUFF was known to have in his possession. The day before he had sold two pigs for about $36, and GRIFFIN knew that he had this money. When DUFF was picked up at the foot of the stairs, his pockets were turned inside out, and no money was found upon him. Quite a sum of money was found upon GRIFFIN, which, however, has not been identified as that possessed by DUFF. There was no ill-feeling known to exist between DUFF and GRIFFIN. The latter now lies in jail awaiting an examination.

COOLER WEATHER.

The Reduced Temperature Yesterday—Thunder Showers Last Night—The Effects of the Previous Heat Still Apparent—More Deaths.

Yesterday morning the citizens woke with fresh spirits, in consequence of the coolness of the atmosphere during the preceding night. The rain which fell lulled the heat, for a time, but the sun during the forenoon made the atmosphere close and stifling, despite the heavy vail of clouds. The effect was that, though scarcely any cases of sun-stroke were reported, people moving to and fro felt the heat very much. The previous two or three days and their attendant heat bore fruit yesterday in the deaths of several persons.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE's Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

6 A. M.	72½°	4 P. M.	81½°
8 A. M.	74½°	6 P. M.	78½°
10 A. M.	78°	8 P. M.	78°
Noon	80°	10 P. M.	76°
2 P. M.	80½°	Midnight	74°

This is the correct temperature, according to the standard of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

Barometer stood last night at 29 4-10, a fall of 1-10th of an inch.

At 10½ o'clock last night the threatening storm of rain burst over the city, accompanied by terrific peals of thunder and vivid gleams of lightning. The rain was very heavy and incessant, and deluged the streets with a sheet of water that overflowed the gutters and choked the culverts with floating rubbish. The thermometer fell suddenly in a most remarkable manner and the barometer became greatly agitated.

The effect of the storm was a decided one, as the atmosphere became clear, and lost those pestilential vapors and odros that made the day so oppressive. The fury of the storm became spent in less than twenty minutes, though the rain continued to fall until a late hour. With the appearance of this storm, so long expected and heralded by the showers of the previous night, the present heated term may be fairly considered at an end.

The following sudden deaths were reported to the Coroners, yesterday:

Anna Helcon, at No. 558 Eleventh-avenue.

Mary Kent, No. 50 East Forty-third-street.

A child at the Ninth Ward Station-house.

James Murray, aged fifty-three, and a native of Ireland, at the Morgue.

John Koeb, aged seventy-one, a German, at No. 167 Hester-street.

A child, aged three months, at No. 211 Elm-street.

Oscar Lockman, aged twenty-five, at No. 812 Washington-street. Fell off his truck.

Patrick Matthews, of Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue, was seized with sudden illness, yesterday, in Sixth-avenue, and subsequently recovering was sent home.

John Carson, aged forty-five, residing on the corner of Allen and Division streets, was taken sick in a Second-avenue car, and removed to his residence after medical attendance.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The opening of bids for building a stone bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and for various street improvements, ordered by the Common Council, has been further postponed. They will be opened on Monday at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Controller's office, in the presence of the Controller and the Commissioner of Public Works.

Last evening a mass-meeting was held in the lecture-room of Bethel Church in Sullivan-street, for the purpose of preparing for the approaching Colored Men's Labor Convention, to be held on the 24th day of August. It was largely attended by both ladies and gentlemen, and was called to order by Rev. N. S. TURPIN, Chairman. A delegation was appointed of the most prominent colored men of this City for representation, among whom were Dr. McDONOUGH, Messrs. GEO. SMITH, JACOB STEWART, JOHN J. ZUILLE, of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, Mr. CONNOR and Rev. N. S. TURPIN. Rev. WILLIAM F. BUTLER was chosen Secretary *pro. tem.*, for the purpose of sending throughout the United States letters of notification.

The case of JACK McDONALD, awaiting a new trial on the charge of swindling immigrants, and in whose behalf a writ of habeas corpus was sued out to procure his admission to bail, was again postponed yesterday until Tuesday next, in consequence of the illness of his counsel, Mr. WILLIAM F. HOWE.

A brisk business has been done at the Castle Garden Customs Bureau within a few days, in counting duties upon goods which are entered in the possession of immigrants. A large quantity of human hair paid duty, yesterday; also a number of watches which were found on the persons of passengers.

During the storm of Wednesday evening the rain filtered through the roof of the Post-office to such an extent that letters in some of the delivery-boxes were washed therefrom, but were recovered in a considerably damaged state. All the soaked letters were recovered, dried and restored to their boxes.

Matters at the Custom-house are at present unchanged, and the "ins" earnestly hope they may continue so. Some of the army of office-seekers appear to act as if they would have some good news shortly, but do not state what foundation they have for their expectations.

The gold market was quite steady yesterday, the fluctuations ranging from 121⅝ to 122, and closing at 121⅝. The shipment of gold to Europe tends to keep the price steady.

SELINA BALL, a colored woman of abandoned character, fell from a third-story window at No. 51 Thompson-street, last evening, while intoxicated, and sustained a fracture of the skull. She will probably die.

JOSEPH ROBINS, aged twenty-six, of No. 5 Fulton-street, was stabbed in the shoulder and in the ear, last night, at Fulton Market, by a man named SCHOONMAKER, who was not arrested. The wounds are not serious.

The case of ROUX *vs.* ROUX, a suit for divorce by the wife against her husband, came up in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, and was adjourned to the second Monday of August.

Last evening the ladies' U. B. T. A. B. Temperance Society, branch No. 1, held a meeting at the Jefferson Assembly Rooms in Sixth-avenue. It was very largely attended, mostly by ladies, and addresses were made by Mr. WHITTIER Chairman, and Mr. WENN. Several comic songs were given by JOHNNY ROCHE and others.

The anniversary of Grace Church (West Farms) Sunday-school, Rev. A. H. GESNER, rector, was celebrated on Wednesday at the Sunday-school rooms and on the grounds adjoining. The music, address and ample store of refreshments, with games both indoors and out, gave great satisfaction to the large number of children and visitors present. Since the incumbency of the present rector, Grace Church has entered upon a new era of success and prosperity.

At a regular meeting of the Irish Republican Central Club held last evening at Masonic Hall, Major HAGARTY in the Chair, Mr McGRAHAM gave notice that at the next meeting he would move a resolution nominating Hon. HORACE GREELEY for Governor at the ensuing election. A motion to convene a mass-meeting to further this object was lost by a large majority. After the appointment of an Executive Committee by the Club to organize Irish Republican Clubs in the several Assembly Districts, the meeting adjourned.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery today from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge BRADY dissolved the injunction against the English stockholders of the Erie Railroad.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Health have determined to employ men to bury all fetid matter that may be thrown up on the coast. At the present time there are so many carcasses lying on some portions of the beach that the air is fairly poisoned.

On the 8th ult. a boy named LOUIS HEIM was run over and killed by a South-side Railroad car. The Coroner's jury concluded the case last night and rendered the following verdict: "We find that LOUIS ANTON HEIM came to his death by being run over by cars of the South-side Railroad, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, on the date named, and that the said running over was the result of carelessness on the part of the employes of the Company. The jury are of opinion that accidents of a like nature can be avoided by the employment of a sufficient number of brakemen to prevent boys from getting on the cars while in motion."

Some half a dozen skulls and a lot of bones were disinterred, yesterday, on Fulton-street, by laboring men, who were digging the foundation for a wall. On investigating the matter, it was found that the spot in question forms a part of the old burying-ground, connected with St. Ann's Church.

NICHOLAS McALLEN, the shoe-maker who attempted to stab his wife on Tuesday night, was, yesterday, sent to the Penitentiary for sixty days by Justice WALSH.

Street Commissioner FUREY has brought an action against eight of the employes of the Sackett-street Railroad Company for tearing up the pavement in Hoyt-street, between Sackett and Degraw, without a permit from the city.

EDWARD LENNON, of the Fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the Police force yesterday, for insulting a lady on the 24th ult.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbyterian Society of Quogue have just erected a tasty and substantial chapel. In point of architecture it is surpassed by no building of the kind in the vicinity.

A friendly game of base-ball was played in Greenport a day or two since, between the Momoweta Club and a picked nine from the members of different New-York clubs boarding at the hotels of the village. The Momowetas were victors, scoring thirty-two runs to twenty-two by the picked nine. Hon. H. A. REEVES, M. C., officiated as scorer.

A race occurred yesterday, off Greenport, between the famous yachts *Recreation* and *Richmond*. The *Recreation* was again winner, making excellent time. The race attracted considerable attention and was witnessed with much interest by a large number of people.

The surveyors to locate the light-house at Long Beach Bar are making their preliminary survey. Good sound foundation has been found. The structure will be of wood, on a foundation of granite. The appropriation for the construction of the light-house is $17,000, which was obtained by the special exertion of Hon. H. A. REEVES.

The Fall meeting of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held on the 28th, 29th and 30th of September.

The man found on the Long Island Railroad laboring under the influence of sun-stroke, proves to have been H. R. REMSON, of Oyster Bay. His body was removed to his home after the inquest.

NEW-JERSEY.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, the Police, in passing along Hamilton-street, in Newark, heard cries of distress, which led them to an area in front of the manufacturing establishment of MITCHEL GOULD, where they found GUSTAVE HARTWICK, who had fallen a distance of eight feet, striking on his head. When found he was wild with insanity. The officers attempted to take him to the Station-house, but when on Fair-street he resisted, and while they were procuring more assistance he moved off a few steps, and on their return to him he was dead. He had been an excellent musician and a teacher, but of late he had been dissipated, and had suffered for a few days from the effects of the same.

A committee of the Common Council of Newark met at the offices of the Orange and Newark Horse-car Company, at the City Hall in Newark, Wednesday night, to make some arrangements in regard to running the cars on Sunday. The counsel for the road said there was a State law forbidding the running of the cars on the Sabbath, and intimated that if the gentlemen of the Council would get that law repealed, the cars should run.

About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening a fire broke out in the works of the Princeton Lumber and Improvement Company, at Princeton Basin, and the establishment was entirely consumed. The works were principally used in the preparation of preserved wood, and the Company were about filling a contract for 3,000,000 feet of wood, thus prepared, for wooden pavement. It will be remembered that the late MARTIN VOORHEES lost his life by a fire at an establishment in Brooklyn belonging to this Company some time ago.

The Union (colored) Guards of Elizabeth started on a steam-boat excursion, on Wednesday, from Elizabeth, for Fort Lee. Long before reaching the latter place, the pleasure party resolved itself into a mob, and fighting was indulged in to an unlimited extent. Colored barbers flourished razors and used them freely. One female whipped three male "Guards." The officers who accompanied the party were unable to prevent the scenes of riot that continually took place. The fighting did not stop till the party returned.

As the 9¼ train from New-York crossed Lafayette-street, Newark, on Wednesday night, PATRICK DONNELLY, who was standing in close proximity to the engine, on or near the track, was struck by the cross-beam of the engine and thrown quite a distance. The blood flowed very freely, and on taking him to the St. Nicholas Hospital it was ascertained that his skull was fractured. If alive now, he can linger but a short time.

A German woman started from Jersey City Wednesday night, on the Central Railroad, with five children, but found on reaching Reading, that one was missing. The dead body of the child, which is supposed to have fallen from the train, was found near Plainfield, yesterday.

Mr. JAMES BARNET and Mr. THOMAS BEDDOW were seriously injured, on Tuesday, by the premature explosion of a blast upon the farm of BARNET, in the neighborhood of Boonton, N. J. They were blasting rocks, and by the unexpected discharge of the blast Mr. BARNET was thrown some distance into the air. Mr. BEDDOW suffered the loss of his eyesight by receiving the charge in his face. Mr. BARNET's injuries are internal.

A temperance meeting, at which Gen. WILSON, of Maine, will deliver an address, will be held in the Grove at Stanley, near Chatham, to-night, (July 29,) commencing at 8 P. M. Several other well-known speakers will be present. The grove is to be lighted with lanterns and torches, presenting a novel appearance.

CASSINUS KELLER, living at Clinton Hill, Newark, has been bailed in the sum of $500 to appear again before the United States Commissioner and answer the charge of manufacturing and selling cigars without a Government license. The complaint was made by his step-daughter.

A fire took place late on Wednesday night at Union Hill, and injured the dwelling-house belonging to PHILIP NAGLE to the amount of $1,000 before assistance arrived and the flames were extinguished.

The Germans of Newark are organizing clubs in every ward for the relief of the sick and wounded and widows and orphans of the Prussian army.

Two officers of the Erie Railroad, who have been in Newark this week, say that the road will be running from Paterson to Newark on Monday, Aug. 1.

During Wednesday night the residence of FRITZ NAGLE, at Union Hill, was injured by fire to the extent of $1,000.

ANDREW B. CREVEY, a boy sixteen years old, who resides with his parents in Newark, is now in jail, charged with a series of petty larcenies extending over many months in their committal. He has procured cigars, clothing, money, &c., stating that he was in the employ of Gen. RUNYON and other gentlemen well known, and did not pay for them. At last he was detected by two of Gen. RUNYON's clerks, who have been much worried by bills coming in to the General for articles procured for him and by his clerk.

A young lady who belongs to a most excellent family at Rochester, N. Y., but who seems to have a great antipathy against her mother, ran away from her home a few days ago and went to Newark, where she has acquaintances. After search had been made for her far and near, her friends telegraphed to Chief of Police PECKWELL to know if she could be found in the city. Receiving an affirmative answer, an officer was dispatched for her, and she returned to her home with him last night.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Navy Department has ordered Surgeon Foltz to duty as member of the Board of Examination, at Philadelphia. Surgeon Cleborne has been detached from duty as member of that Board, and ordered to the *California*. Paymaster Smith has been detached from the receiving-ship *Ohio* and ordered to the *California*. Pay-master Swan has been ordered to the receiving-ship at Boston.

Capt. Louis E. Crone and First Lieut. E. C. Gasselbare, detailed on recruiting service, will report in person to the Superintendent at Carlisle Barracks for assignment.

Capts. Charles D. Viele and R. L. Kilpatrick have been detailed on recruiting service, and ordered to report to the Superintendent at New-York City.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt has been granted twenty-five days leave of absence from Aug. 7.

Second Lieut. David H. McComas has resigned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 28.—The market for American Securities opened and closed quiet. Stocks opened quiet and closed dull. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	89⅛	89¼	89⅛
Consols for account	89⅛	89¼	89⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	82	....	82
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	82	....	82
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	81	....	81
U. S. 10-40s	80	....	80
Illinois Central R. shares	102	....	103
Erie Railway shares	15½	....	15½
At. & Gt. West. R. shares	21	....	21

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £1,188,000 in bullion since last report. Several failures of stock-brokers in Liverpool and Manchester are announced. The results of the fortnightly settlement in London were not so disastrous as was anticipated.

FRANKFORT, July 28—Evening.—United States Securities firmer and higher; 5-20s of 1862 closed at 79¼.

PARIS, July 28—4½ P. M.—The Bourse is heavy; Rentes are declining again, and are now quoted at 65f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened dull and irregular, at 1½ P. M. was flat, with declined prices, and closed irregular; Middling Uplands opened at 8d., and closed at 7¾d.; Middling Orleans opened at 8¼d., and closed at 8d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 4d. ℔ cental for California White; 9s. 8d.@9s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s. for Red Winter; Flour, 26s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal; Corn, 34s. 6d. ℔ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—Pork, 125s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Turpentine closed at 31s.@31s. 6d.

LONDON, July 28—4½ P. M.—TALLOW, 45s. 9d. WHALE-OIL quiet. Calcutta LINSEED dull. Refined PETROLEUM easier at 1s. 6d. LINSEED-OIL heavy at £30 10s.@£30 15s. Spirits TURPENTINE dull.

ANTWERP, July 28.—PETROLEUM opened dull.

HAVRE, July 28.—COTTON—Tres Ordinaire, on spot, is quoted at 97f.

PARIS, July 28.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 66f. 20c.

ANTWERP, July 28.—Petroleum closed dull; Standard White, 47½f.@48f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, July 28.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 90,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by Canal—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by Railroad—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT heavy and lower; No. 3 Milwaukee Club, $1 12; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 20@$1 21; No. 2 Chicago, $1 15, are the nominally quoted rates. CORN dull; No. 2 Western held at 90c.@91c.; Rejected sold in small lots at 88c. OATS nominally 53c.@54c.; no demand, except for retail lots, which sell at 56c. RYE nominal at 95c. BARLEY—None offered. PORK steady; $30 for Heavy Mess. LARD steady at 16½c.@17c. HIGHWINES lower; sales of 50 bbls. at $1. CATTLE market today more active; no change in quotations. Some 700 head changed hands at $8 50 for Extra Ohio, $8 25 for good Kentucky, $7 for fair Illinois, $6 for common Missouri. RECEIPTS for the week, 294 cars, with 42 cars over from last week. SHEEP market tolerably active at last week's decline. Sales today 4,000 head, at $7 35 for Choice, to $6 25 for Fair Canada Lambs; Sheep, $5; one lot 229 head Ohio Lambs sold at $4 12½. HOGS firm at last quotations. Operations confined to selected lots for butchers' use.

OSWEGO, July 28.—FLOUR dull and 25c. lower; sales, 1,900 bbls., closing at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 75 for White, $9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 40. CORN quiet; No. 2 held at 95c., in round lots. OATS quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels Illinois at 60c. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL $2 15 for bolted, $2 05 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20, Ship-stuffs $25, Middling, $30@$33 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 7c.; Oats, 4¾c. to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 84c.; to Albany, 46c. Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ℔ ton. Lake IMPORTS—32,200 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Rye, 6,540,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—8,100 bushels Wheat, 9,700 bushels Oats, 1,356,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 09 for regular, $1 15, seller August; during the afternoon firmer and fairly active at $1 16, seller August. CORN firm and higher at 84½c. for No. 2; during the afternoon quiet at 84¾c., seller August. OATS steady at 46c. regular. RYE quiet; new, 80c. BARLEY dull and firm at 92c.@$1 for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at 96c., iron-bound. Mess PORK, $29 50. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13c. Live HOGS quiet at $9 15@$10 15 for common to extra prime. CATTLE moderately active at $3 25@$6 37½ for common Texan to medium fleshy Steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 103,200 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 164,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet at 4½c.@4¾c. on Corn to Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—FLOUR declining and unsettled; Family offered $6 50, with no buyers. WHEAT dull and lower; the rates offered were $1 20@$1 25 for New; $1 35@$1 40 for Old. CORN declining and irregular; sales of Mixed Ear at 87c.@88c.; Shelled, 90c. OATS declining and unsettled; receipts of New Crop large, but the quality is poor; sold as low as 25c.@35c.; Old, 50c.@56c., the latter for Extra Choice White. RYE dull at 88c.@92c. COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 18½c. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 97c.@98c. PROVISIONS quiet and held firmly; sales, 100,000 ℔s. Bulk Shoulders at 13c.; small lots of Bacon Shoulders at 14½c.; Clear Sides at 18c.; these rates are a shade below the views of holders. LARD, 16½c. Mess PORK, $30 asking; no demand.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—TOBACCO steady. COTTON quiet. FLOUR—Low grades active; Superfine, $4 60@$4 80; Extra, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 70; Treble Extra, $5 90@$6 30. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Fall Red, $1 16@$1 18; No. 1 do., $1 23@$1 25; Choice, $1 40@$1 42; No. 1 White, $1 32@$1 35; Choice, $1 48@$1 50. CORN dull; Mixed, 82c. for choice; Yellow, 85c.; White, 95c. OATS easier; New, 40c.@43c.; Old, 45c.@46c. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $31@$31 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. LARD dull at 16½c.@16¾c. HIGHWINES dull at $1. CATTLE, $2 50@$7. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$9 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—COTTON—Absence of business for want of stock; Middling Upland, 20½c. BARK steady, No. 1 at $30 ℔ ton. GROCERIES quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS less firm. Mess PORK, $31. FLOUR very dull; sales unimportant. WHEAT steady, Pennsylvania Red, $1 65; New and Old Western, $1 57@$1 62. RYE, $1 08@$1 12. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 10; Mixed Western, $1@$1 04. OATS—Pennsylvania, 62c.@64c. PETROLEUM—Advancing tendency; Crude, 16½c.; Refined, 25c. WHISKY quiet at $1 04 in iron, $1 03 in wood.

TOLEDO, July 28.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 Red, $1 37@$1 37½. CORN advancing; No. 1, 87½c.; No. 2, 86c. OATS unchanged. FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 9,500 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—COTTON dull; Middling nominally 19½c. FLOUR dull and less firm. WHEAT unchanged. CORN—White, $1 25@$1 28; Yellow, $1 07. OATS—55c.@57c. for New; 61c.@63c. for Old. RYE, 90c.@$1. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. LARD, 17½c.@18c. WHISKY easier at $1 02@$1 03.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—COTTON dull at 18½c. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. PORK, $31. BACON, 15c. for Shoulders, 18c. for Clear Rib Sides, 19c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 14c. for Shoulders, 17c. for Clear Rib Sides, 18c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 17½c. WHISKY, 98c.@99c. TOBACCO—Sales of 107 hhds. at slightly better figures.

ALBANY, July 28.—WHEAT steady with moderate milling demand; sales, 1 car No. 1 Amber Indiana at $1 60. RYE—None offering. CORN dull and lower; sales, 700 bushels Sound Western Mixed at $1, in store; 200 bushels Round Yellow at $1 08. OATS quiet and drooping; bag lot Choice White State, 72c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 47 bales; coastwise, 11 bales; total, 58 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,879 bales; stock, 46,039 bales. Two new bales of Cotton, the first of the season, were received today.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1 26¼; No. 2, $1 18⅝. OATS declining; No. 2, 48½c. CORN nominal. BARLEY nominal. RYE firm; No. 1, 85c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 28.—FLOUR—Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $8 37½. CORN, 95c.@$1 for Mixed; $1 05 for White. OATS lower; St. Louis, 58c.@60c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 134; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 121@121¼.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT heavy and declined 1c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 41; No. 2, $1 39. CORN quiet; No. 1, 89c.@90c.; No. 2, 87c.@88c. OATS—State, 56c. RYE dull at 95c.@$1. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, $4; Refined, 20c.@20¼c.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—COTTON dull; receipts, 45 bales; exports, 100 bales. FLOUR, $5 50@$6. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull at 54c.@55c. PORK, $32@$33. LARD, 17½c.@19c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Sides, 19½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28.—COTTON dull, with but little doing; Middling, 18¼c., nominal; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 130 bales, and 500 bales not before counted; exports, coastwise, 200 bales; stock, 2,285 bales.

DETROIT, July 28.—FLOUR firm; Choice, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT dull at an advance of 1c.@2c.; Extra, $1 61; No. 1, $1 55; Regular, $1 41. CORN—No. 1, 96c. OATS dull; State, 53c.@54c.; Western, 50c.@51c.

NORFOLK, Va., July 28.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 18c.@18½c.; sales 60 bales; net receipts, 36 bales; exports, coastwise, 18 bales; stock, 511 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—COTTON—No market; Low Middling held at 17½c.; net receipts, 91 bales; stock, 5,502 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 28.—COTTON firm and unchanged; Low Middling, 17c., nominal; sales 300 bales; net receipts, 53 bales; stock, 15,836 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 28.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 36½c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 30@$2 75.

[Advertisement.]

While the European Sovereigns are preparing to give each other hard knocks, KNOX, the Hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., "pursues the even tenor of his way," bestowing upon all who call on him perfect fits in the way of beautiful light and stylish Summer Hats, Straw Goods, of all kinds, and any and everything in his line the purchaser may desire. The Sovereigns of Europe think they know it all, but some of them will find themselves mistaken. KNOX makes no pretensions, but his "works speak for themselves," and his patrons outnumber the armies of the European combatants.

[Advertisement.]

THE OCEAN YACHT-RACE.—James Gordon Bennett, Jr., would have given his yacht for two hours' time last Wednesday; but time lost can never be made up. The value of time is only appreciated when we are in a strait for it. Ten minutes' time has made and lost fortunes in Wall-st. A second of time has often saved a man's life. A time-saver must have a good WATCH, and the best place to get a good Watch, or anything in fine Jewelry, Diamonds or Silverware, is at the old stand, No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York. J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, July 28—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	65
Halifax	S. W.	Clear	66
Portland	S.	Clear	70
Boston	S. W.	Clear	72
New-York	E.	Cloudy	73
Wilmington	N. E.	Clear	86
Washington	S. W.	Clear	80
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	83
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	88
Charleston	S. S. W.	Cloudy	84
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	87
Augusta	S.	Clear	88
Oswego	S.	Clear	76
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	80
Pittsburg	S.	Clear	80
Chicago	W.	Cloudy	74
Mobile	N. E.	Clear	83
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	84
Key West	E.	Clear	85

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Parana	July 30	New-York	London.
France	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

As the direct mail to the North German Union is now suspended, all matter for Europe and for transmission through Europe must be marked "via England," except such as is sent by the direct French steamer every fortnight.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 28—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. J. B. Endicott and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. Duncan, 3 children and servant, J. Miller, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pearson, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Goodale and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. Milton and infant, J. T. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Richards, J. G. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Renshaw, Hy. Kensit, Miss H. G. Barnes, Miss J. McLaren, Miss J. Dove, Miss C. L. Dove, Mr. and Mrs. Stratton and daughter, C. Hamilton, W. A. B. Coleman, A. Moffat, S. H. Benedict, Thos. Barbour, Rev. S. G. Potter, J. Anderson, Hy. Anchade, Mrs. M. Rogerson, Mrs. E. Marshall, Capt. Gandy, Master Richards, Miss S. M. Wheeler, S. Masters and brother, Miss E. L. Currier, Miss E. L. Chapman, J. H. Sears, L. Wallis, W. L. Tucker, P. Ferguson.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Rising Star, from Aspinwall.—Chas. Thompson and wife, Mary McNee, Robert Scharbeck, H. Manges, wife and family, Mary Tallman, Mrs. Wells and family, A. B. Falkinburgh, E. P. Bowers, Mrs. J. Caswell, J. Hertz and family, H. W. Bartlett, G. W. Flagg, S. W. Little, D. B. Alexander, Maria Looney, H. O'Rourke, J. N. Flemins, Mary Gallagher and child, Isaac Simmons and family, Mrs. Glasby, Thomas Helmboe, Mrs. Morse, James Glasby, J. N. Gist, Francis Daly, Ch. Burtsch and family, Dennis Bowe, John B. Richmond and family, H. F. Grant, George Frank, Mrs. H. Heutzel, Mrs. Eaton and family, Mrs. Brown and family, J. Purcell, D. J. Conn, N. Ridebecker, W. Wilson, George Davis, C. M. Bartlett, J. Stebs, J. H. Hill, T. N. Connor, J. M. Hickox, Mrs. J. L. Smith and family, W. J. Crook, Charles F. Gould, Joaquin Joddy, M. Costa, R. Walker, Miss C. Lane, Lyon Davis, B. T. Cottrell, Ramon Valding, C. Valding, T. Cook, Geo. Wardell, Mrs. Thomer and family, Mrs. Unjme and family, J. M. Vila, V. Constancia, Mr. De Burney and family, F. Martinez, M. Martinez, Mrs. Vatenzidi and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:53 | Sun sets.....7:19 | Moon sets... 8:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:38 | Gov. Island..9:27 | Hell Gate....10:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Calabria, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirckpatrick; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Pennington, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Washington, Wallace, Wilmington, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Blackstone, Loveland, Boston, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Ships Ella Rickmas, Duordson, Queenstown, Funch, Edye & Co.; Wm. Taber, Plummer, San Francisco, Phillips & Collins.

Barks Stampede, Gilkey, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Cynthia Palmer, (Br.,) Smith, Gibraltar, J. Newton; Helene, (Br.,) Coffin, Cow Bay, Boyd & Hincken; Jarea, (Aust.,) Novah, Queenstown, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Elwood, Gibraltar and Malta, J. Henry; Surprise, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Eliza Allen, (Br.,) Acker, Genoa, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Mary, (Br.,) Bartoby, Aspinwall, James F. Whitney & Co.; L. A. Edwards, Marshall, Fernandina, A. Abbott; John Mosser, Culberly, Baltimore, I. B. Gager; Franklin Bell, Newton, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Good Will, (Br.,) Ingraham, Bahamas, Jos. Eneas; Spectator, (Br.,) Harvey, Porto Bello, Miller & Houghton.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince July 19, Gonaives 20th, and Cape Haytien 21st, with mdse. and 11 passengers, &c. Left in Port-au-Prince bark Julia, for Boston; brigs Oliver Cutts, to sail 22d for New-York; Antilla, disch'g. In Cape Haytien, brig Oliver, to sail 22d for New-York.

Steam-ship Rising Star, Maury, Aspinwall July 19, with mdse. and 412 passengers to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow July 13, with mdse. and 255 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds during the entire passage. Lat. 47 10, lon. 47 50, passed several large icebergs.

Steam-ship Kelso, Hildreth, Mobile July 20, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic and Gulf Steam-ship Co. Off Woodlands took steam-ship Virgo in tow for New-York, she having broken down; July 25, lat. 30 50 N., lon. 79 40, signaled brig Jessie Rhynas, bound N.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Jas. Foster, Jr., Hatten, Liverpool 16th ult., with mdse. and 362 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had 2 births and 1 death on the passage. Was 24 ds. W. of the Banks; 19th, took a pilot from the boat Abraham Leggett, No. 4.

Ship Villa Franca, Williams, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Had a continuation of W. S. W. gales to the Banks; light airs and dense fog the last 25 ds.; lat. 48 30, lon. 28, spoke whale-ship Gen. Morris, 2 months out; had taken 7 whales.

Bark Echo, Dunham, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Bark Templar, Bartlett, Gloucester, in ballast to Lunt Bros.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Keene, Dix Island, with stone for the New-York Post-office.

Bark Johannes, (N. G.,) Klockgeter, Liverpool 59 ds., with mdse. to Huffer Toel & Co. 3d, on Banks of Newfoundland, spoke schr. Kokino, of Provincetown, with 6,000 quintals fish; 4th, schr. N. A. Clark, of Beverly, with 300 quintals fish.

Bark Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Battone, Palermo 49 ds., with fruit and 6 passengers to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar 22d ult.

Bark C. E. Jayne, Hawkins, Tarragona and Malaga via Gibraltar June 2, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Bark Signal, (of Newburyport,) Whitney, Perth Amboy, in ballast to Lunt Bros.

Brig Monte Christo, Farrell, Cadiz 50 ds., with wine and salt to Herman Baetjer—vessel to Jos. F. Franklin. Experienced heavy weather, with W. S. W. winds entire passage. Came by the way of Long Island Sound.

Brig Venus, (Br.,) Williams, Cullingate, N. F., 28 ds., in ballast to H. L. Ross & Co. Had light winds and foggy weather.

Brig John Byers, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lewis, Port Joggins, N. S., 14 ds., with gypsum to order—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Had light weather and thick fog.

Brig Chas. V. Williams, Thompson, Charleston, S. C., 4½ ds., with lumber to master. Is bound to South Norwalk.

Brig Adeone, (N. G.,) Wurthman, Perth Amboy, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Sea Breeze, Hubble, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Brig Sea Foam, Pendleton, Providence.

Brig Princeton, Roberts, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jefferson Borden, Doane, Little Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Penobscot, Ward, Bangor, with lumber to James McLane.

Schr. Amanda, Seaman, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. C. W. Bentley, Huntley, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Potter, Harding, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lady Emma, Carroll, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Davidson, Smith, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. E. Leggett, Leggett, New-Bedford, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Hamburg, Wescott, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice B. Elliott, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Maze, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Sinopa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Hillsboro, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster and laths to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. David Currie, Burrell, Baltimore, for Augusta, Me.

Schr. Robert J. Mercer, Alcock, Rondout, for Machias.

Schr. Thomas Borden, Wrighting, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Joseph Hay, Hathaway, Georgetown, D. C., for Wareham.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. H. Northam, Hale, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Thomas Hull, Brown, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. Cohassett, Gibbs, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. A. Van Cleaf, Carter, Elizabethport, for Apponaug.

Schr. J. J. Little, Bateman, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. Reading, R. R. 43, Baldwin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Martha Nichols, Small, Elizabethport, for Charleston.

Schr. Connecticut, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. B. McCabe, Peckam, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Babcock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Lynch, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Quick Step, Fulton, Port Jefferson, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marion Draper, Meady, Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. F. D. Lockwood, Ingersoll, Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. G. S. Repplier, Blizard, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. P. Triggs, Linekin, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Triggs.

Schr. Rebecca, Newton, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannah D. Chase, Gloucester, with fish to C. Nickerson.

Schr. Rebecca Florence, Rich, Dresden, with ice to Washington Ice Co.

Schr. Staten Islander, Hammond, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Niagara, Worden, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fashion, Garberry, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. B. Conover, Perry, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. L. Vandervort, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Forest City, Davis, Portland, with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Ocean Star, Woodman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Handy, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. S. Lamphear, Williams, George's Banks, with fish to G. Moon.

Schr. John Comstock, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Vermillion, Nickerson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Geo. W. Whistler, Phinney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Faulkenburg, Tirrell, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Raymond, New-Haven.

Schr. Agnes, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, New-Haven.

Schr. Highland, Lynch, Albany, for Roslyn.

Schr. Expedite, King, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Elizabethport, for Hyannis.

Schr. Paragon, Shute, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Paugussett, Waples, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Julia, Nash, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wellington, Barbour, Providence.

Schr. Gust, Martin, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Veranda, Ponder, Providence.

Schr. Chilian, Young, Providence.

Schr. Compromise, Barlow, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Stephens, New-Haven.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. G. F. Brown, Gidney, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Robinson, Yarmouth.

Schr. Winona, Baker, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. A. Toilles, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. Wm. McGee, Goodwin, New-Bedford.

Schr. Planet, Pratt, Pawtucket.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, New-Bedford.

Schr. Seventy-six, Neil, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Pavillion, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Norwich.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. J. Russell, Miller, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Charger, White, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Canal-boat Ida Vaughan, Williams, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

Canal-boat O. H. Clough, Wood, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

Canal-boat Ernaroy, Hagerty, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., hazy.

Below.

Ship Pacific, Foss, from Glasgow June 18, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. (By pilot-boat Ezra Nye No. 2.)

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, London June 16, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Calabria, for Liverpool; Missouri, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; ship Marrianne V., for Lisbon.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28.—Arr. brigs Union, from Havana; Executive, from Caibarien; Faustina, from Baltimore; Prairie Rose, from Philadelphia; J. & H. Crowly, from Philadelphia; Mary Stewart, from Elizabethport.

Sld. steam-ship Siberia, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 26.—Arr. schrs. Arnica, (Br.,) St. Johns, N. B., for orders; Gold Hunter, (Br.,) do., orders, and sld. for Providence; Sea Queen, Calais, Philadelphia.

Sld. all before reported except schrs. Planter, Sea Queen and Arnica, (Br.)

27th—A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. schrs. Planter and Sea Queen.

In port—Schr. Arnica, (Br.,) wtg. orders.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 28.—Cld. steamship Fairbanks, for New York.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Caro, (of Bucksport,) Beals, from Havana, with cargo of sugar, which arrived in the Lower Bay on the 24th, has proceeded to Perth Amboy, to discharge.

Returned—Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, hence for Savannah, 26th inst. 27th inst., 15 miles S. of Barnegat, broke her shaft; returned for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

July 6, exchanged signals with ship Screamer from Liverpool, for New-York.

July 1, ship Wild Hunter, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

July 22, lat. 40, lon. 66, spoke bark Sea Eagle, hence for —.

July 13, lat. 43 21, lon. 60 51, spoke brig Mary Wilson, (Br.,) from Greenock, for New-York.

July 26 inst., lat. 45, lon. 68, bark Clara N. Hurlbut, from Bath, for Charleston. (By pilot-boat Ezra Nye No. 2.)

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. July 7, steam-ship Venezuelan, (Br.,) New-York; 8th, steam-ship Seine, (Br.,) Southampton; 9th, steam-ship Caravelle, (Fr.,) Jamaica; 10th, brig Ada, (Fr.,) Bordeaux; 13th, brig Tempest, Boston; 14th, steam-ship Australian, (Br.,) Liverpool; 15th, steam-ship Rising Star, New-York; 16th, schr. Narragansett, New-York; 17th, steam-ship Seine, Greytown.

Cld. July 6, steam-ships Nevea, (Br.,) Southampton; 10th, Californian, (Br.,) Liverpool; 11th, Seine, (Br.,) Greytown; 13th, Caravelle, (Fr.,) Jamaica; 13th, barks American Eagle, New-York; 15th, Nettie Merryman, Havana; 11th, Ville de Dieppe, (Fr.,) Jamaica; Pleiades, Key West; brig Ada, (Fr.,) Carthagena.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—The steam-ship Holland, of the National Line, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at this port today.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Over 180 miles of the line are now in full operation, and earning more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK.

$1,000,000

OF THE

CONNECTICUT

AIR-LINE BONDS

HAVE BEEN

SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED,

LEAVING BUT

$500,000

UNSOLD, WHICH WE

OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY OF THE PRINCIPAL, and a liberal rate of interest.

The exemption features of the security make the investment unusually desirable to purchasers residing in CONNECTICUT, where they are FREE FROM EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TAX.

THE BONDS are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE ON ALL THE PROPERTY of a railroad fifty-two miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming, with its connections, *the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York.* The VALUE of the PROPERTY covered by the mortgage is MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

The road is COMPLETED AND TRAINS ARE RUNNING BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND MIDDLETOWN, while east of Middletown, the unfinished portion is graded for over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

The bridge over the Connecticut River, designed to be the finest and most substantial structure of the kind in this country, is well under way; a large portion of the iron-work is already prepared, and will be placed in position as soon as the piers are finished.

The business feature of the road is unusually promising. The road not only brings the greater part of New-England nearer New-York, but it opens a section through the populous and thriving State of Connecticut which heretofore has been almost entirely destitute of railroad facilities, and, unlike most new roads, has a well-established and profitable local business awaiting its completion. The line has thirteen different railroad connections, besides water communication at Middletown and New-Haven. It connects and passes through some dozen different towns, whose aggregate population *equals one-third of the total population of the State.*

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK ON THE ROAD IS SUPERIOR TO THAT ON ANY LINE IN EXISTENCE IN THIS COUNTRY, while the expense of construction has been NO GREATER than on INFERIOR ROADS.

Corporations, institutions and capitalists will find in the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Comptroller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT, payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to $20,000 per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and at gold at 120, is equal to over 8½ PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.

Have just received per recent steamers an importation of Amboine and Hungarian Ash to be sold to the trade in large lots, either in the log or in the veneer. Also a full assortment of everything in our line.

Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st.

DR. LAMONT, AUTHOR OF THE "Medical Adviser and Physician for All," on diseases of the blood, skin, kidneys, nervous debility, &c., acute and chronic; 450 pages; 20 illustrations. Sold by J. L. Hastie, No. 1,325 Broadway, $1. Medical and surgical office, No. 12 East 28th-st. Hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 12 to 2, and 5 to 8 P. M.

LIVE FOR EVER.

BALM OF LIFE.

This, THE GREATEST CHEMICAL DISCOVERY OF THIS AGE, and the result of long-continued and expensive experiment, is destined very soon to become of immense importance and benefit to humanity. It is a solvent of all the principal mineral bases, giving as a resultant a clear, colorless solution, which will never precipitate or evaporate its strength.

The BALM OF LIFE is a combination of six chemical elements, forming a sure, safe, and pleasant cure for all DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANE, whether parasitic, herpetic, scrofulous or inflammatory in character. It is a useful and pleasant toilet article, removing dandruff and cleansing the scalp, preventing the hair from falling out and causing new growth.

Prescribed externally or internally it is a powerful therapeutic agent in the treatment of diseases of a malignant character, as cancer, croup, diphtheria, chronic diarrhea, and cholera infantum it exhibits a marvelous curative power, and recommends itself most favorably to the whole medical fraternity.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT for the sale of the BALM OF LIFE has been opened at No. 663 BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st., where the public are invited to call and examine the numerous evidences of its marvelous cures.